SGS

80

100

Installation User and Service Manual

A.O.Smith

CE

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Read this manual carefully

Warning
Read this manual carefully before starting up the water heater. Failure to read this manual and to follow the instructions in this manual may lead to accidents, personal injury, and damage to the appliance.

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Although considerable care has been taken to ensure a correct and suitably comprehensive description of all relevant components, the manual may nonetheless contain errors and inaccuracies.

Should you detect any errors or inaccuracies in the manual, we would be grateful if you would inform us. This helps us to further improve our documentation.

More information

If you have any comments or queries concerning any aspect related to the appliance, then please do not hesitate to contact:

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In the event of problems with connecting to the gas, electricity or water supply, please contact your installation's supplier/installation engineer .

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1 Introduction

1.1 About the appliance

This manual describes how to install, service and use the SGS appliance. The SGS appliance is a condensing boiler with a fan in the air intake. The appliance is always supplied including a storage tank fitted with a heat exchanger connected to a solar energy source.

The SGS can be installed as either an open or room-sealed appliance. A concentric chimney connector is fitted standard to the appliance, but a parallel system can also be connected.

The alternative installation types are B23, C13, C33, C43, C53 and C63.

The information in this manual applies to the: SGS 80 and SGS 100.

CE 0063

The appliance has been manufactured and equipped in accordance with the European standard for gas-fired storage water heaters for the production of domestic hot water (EN 89). The appliances are therefore compliant with the European Directive for Gas Appliances, and are entitled to bear the CE mark.

Warning
Read this manual carefully before starting up the installation. Failure to read the manual and to follow the printed instructions may lead to personal injury and damage to the appliance.

1.2 What to do if you smell gas

Warning
If there is a **gas smell**:

No naked flames! No smoking!

Avoid causing sparks! Do not use any electrical equipment or switch, i.e. no telephones, plugs or bells!

Open windows and doors!

Shut off the mains gas supply valve!

Warn occupants and leave the building!

After leaving the building, alert the gas distribution company or your installation engineer.

1.3 Regulations

As the (end) user, installation engineer or service and maintenance engineer, you must ensure that the entire installation complies, as a minimum, with the official local:

- building regulations;
- energy supplier's directives for existing gas installations;
- directives and technical guidelines for natural gas installations;
- safety requirements for low-voltage installations;
- regulations governing the supply of drinking water;
- regulations governing ventilation in buildings;
- regulations governing the supply of air for combustion;
- regulations governing the discharge of products of combustion;
- requirements for installations that consume gas;
- regulations governing indoor waste water disposal;
- regulations imposed by fire brigade, power companies and municipality.

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Furthermore, the installation must comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

Note
Later amendments and/or additions to all regulations, requirements and guidelines published on or prior to the moment of installing, will apply to the installation.

1.4 Target groups

The three target groups for this manual are:

- (end) users;
- installation engineers;
- service and maintenance engineers.

Symbols on each page indicate the target groups for whom the information is intended. See the table.

Target group symbols

Symbol	Target group
	(End) user
	Installation engineer
	Service and maintenance engineer

1.5 Maintenance

A service should be carried out at least once a year, both on the water side and on the gas side. Maintenance frequency depends, among other things, on the water quality, the average burning time per day and the set water temperature.

Note
To determine the correct maintenance frequency, it is recommended to arrange for the service and maintenance engineer to check the appliance on both the water and gas side within three months following installation. Based on this check, the best maintenance frequency can be determined.

Note
Regular maintenance extends the service life of the appliance.

Note
Both the end user and the service and maintenance engineer are responsible for regular maintenance. They will need to establish clear agreements on this.

Note
If the appliance is not regularly maintained, the warranty will become void.

1.6 Forms of notation

The following notation is used in this manual:

Note
Important information.

Caution
Ignoring this information can lead to the appliance being damaged.

Warning
Failure to carefully read this information may lead to personal injury and serious damage to the appliance.

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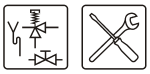
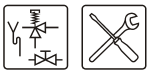
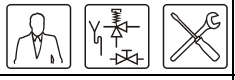
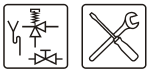
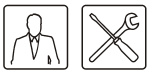
1.7 Overview of this document

Chapter	Target groups	Description
Working principle of the appliance		This chapter describes the working principle of the appliance.
Installation		This chapter describes the installation activity to be completed before you start the appliance for the first time.
Conversion to a different gas category		This chapter describes the activities required to convert the appliance to a different gas category.
Filling		This chapter describes how to fill the appliance.
Draining		This chapter describes how to drain the appliance.
The control panel		This chapter describes the general control of the appliance using the display.
Status of the appliance		This chapter describes the status (mode or condition) that the appliance may have, and possible actions to take.
Starting and running		This chapter describes how to start the appliance running. The general heating cycle of the appliance is also described.
Shutting down		This chapter describes how to shut the appliance down for a brief or long period of time.
Main menu		This chapter describes the main menu of the display. This is the actual menu for the user, however the installation engineer and service and maintenance engineers will also need to use this menu.
Service program		This chapter describes the service menu. It is mainly intended for the installation engineer and service and maintenance engineers. End users may also refer to this chapter for additional information about the appliance.
Troubleshooting		This chapter is mainly intended for the installation engineer and the service and maintenance engineer. It describes appliance errors. These errors are indicated on the display. A troubleshooting table of possible causes and solutions is provided. End users may also refer to this chapter for additional information about the appliance.
Maintenance frequency		This chapter describes how to determine the optimum frequency at which to carry out maintenance. Both the end user and the service and maintenance engineer are responsible for regular maintenance. They need to reach clear agreement on this. **Note** If the appliance is not regularly maintained, the warranty will become void.
Performing maintenance		This chapter sets out the maintenance tasks to be carried out during a service.
Warranty (certificate)		This chapter states the warranty terms and conditions.

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2 Working principle of the appliance

2.1 Introduction

Topics covered in this chapter:

- General working principle of the appliance;
- The appliance's heating cycle;
- Protection for the appliance;
- Safety of the installation;
- Protection for the solar heating system.

2.2 General working principle of the appliance

The figure shows a cut-away view of the appliance.

In this appliance, the cold water enters the bottom of the tank through the cold water inlet (14).

Once the appliance and the storage reservoir are completely filled with water, they are both constantly under mains water pressure. When hot water is drawn from the appliance, it is immediately replenished with hot water from the storage tank, which in turn is replenished with cold water. The water in the storage tank is heated by a heat exchanger which is connected to the solar heating system.

The appliance is equipped with a gas/air premix burner (17). The air is drawn in through the fan (18). The gas is supplied via the gas control (16) on the intake side of the fan. The gas/air mixture is then blown into the burner. The modulated supply of gas and air ensures that the optimum gas/air mixture is always achieved.

A gas-fired heat exchanger (11) in the appliance heats the tap water further if necessary. The air required by the latter for combustion is forced into the burner (17) by the fan (18).

The heated tap water leaves the tank through the hot water outlet (2). Once the appliance is completely filled with water, it will constantly be under mains water pressure. When hot water is drawn from the appliance, it is immediately replenished with cold water.

The gas is fed to the burner via the gas control (16). The modulated supply of gas and air ensures that the optimum gas/air mixture is always achieved. The special construction of the burner causes the mixture to form a vortex (cyclone effect) before it becomes ignited. This vorticity improves the ignition on the hot surface igniter (20), as well as ensuring optimum combustion efficiency. The special design of the heat exchanger (11) ensures that the flue gases are first led downwards via the combustion chamber, then upwards via the heat exchanger, and downwards again alongside the water in the tank. The flue gases gradually become cooler in the process. Because the cooled flue gases flow alongside the cold water lower down in the tank, they start to condense. This condensation causes latent heat energy to be transferred to the cooler water, thereby increasing the performance of the unit. The condensate yielded by this process is discharged via the siphon (23).

Heat losses are prevented by the insulating layer (24) in both the storage tank and the appliance itself. Both are enamel-coated on the inside to protect against corrosion. The anodes (9) provide extra protection against corrosion. Both are fitted with an inspection and cleaning opening (12) for maintenance purposes.

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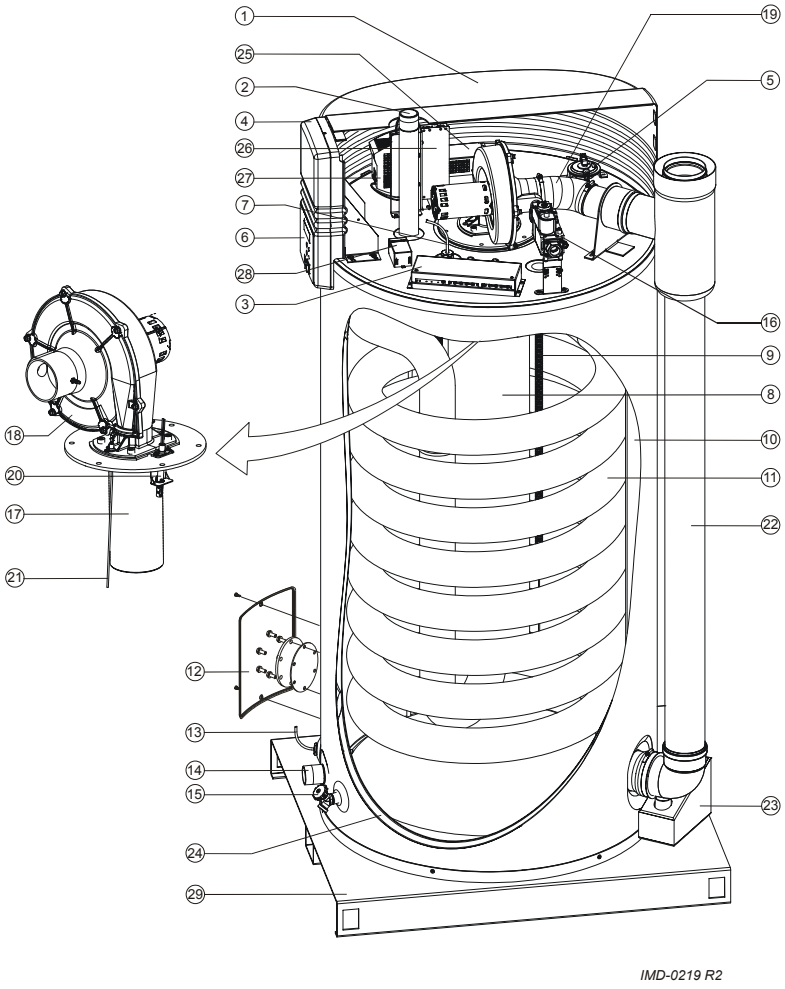
Cut-away view of the appliance



Legend

Only applicable numbers are mentioned.

1. cover
2. hot water outlet
3. electrical connector block
4. electronic controller
5. pressure switch
6. control panel
7. temperature sensor T_1
8. combustion chamber
9. anode
10. tank
11. heat exchanger
12. inspection and cleaning opening
13. temperature sensor T_2
14. cold water inlet
15. drain valve
16. gas control
17. burner
18. fan
19. air supply hose
20. hot surface igniter
21. flame probe
22. chimney pipe
23. siphon
24. insulation layer
25. mains power choke
26. EMC filter
27. frequency controller
28. potentiostat
29. pallet

2.3 The appliance's heating cycle

The net water temperature (T_{net}) in the appliance is used to regulate when both the gas burner and the solar heating system are started and stopped. T_{net} is the curve shown in the figure. The controller uses two measured values to calculate this temperature: T_1 (7) and T_2 (13). In addition, temperatures S_1, S_2 and S_3 are used by the controller of the solar heating system. S_1 is measured in the solar collector. S_2 is located between the inlet and outlet of the heat exchanger of the storage tank. S_3 is measured at the top side of the storage tank.

Depending on whether or not hot water is being drawn off, hot water can be pumped from the storage tank to the appliance. This happens when S_3 is 5 °C higher than T_{net}. Water is then pumped from the appliance to the storage tank, causing hot water to flow from the storage tank into the appliance. The pump switches off as soon as S_3 equals T_{net}.

The other settings that govern the control behaviour are:

- T_{set}
  T_{set} is the the required water temperature that has been set on the appliance (11.4.1 "Setting the water temperature via the SET POINT MENU"). As soon as T_{net} falls below T_{set}, the water heating via the solar heating system is started, however, only if the temperature of the heating

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fluid (S_1) is a certain (adjustable) value higher than the temperature measured at the appliance (sensor S_2). As soon as ($T_{net} = T_{set} = T_{solar\ limit}$), heating via the solar heating system is stopped. There is one exception to this rule, and that is when $T_{solar\ limit}$ is set to a higher value than T_{set}.

- Hysteresis
  The moment T_{net} falls below (T_{set} - $T_{solar\ diff}$ - Hysteresis), the controller registers such a heat demand that the gas burner and the solar heating system jointly heat the water. The solar heating system is only employed when the temperature measured by S_1 is a certain (adjustable) value grater than that of S_2.
- $T_{solar\ diff}$
  When T_{net} exceeds (T_{set} - $T_{solar\ diff}$), the gas burner is shut off and the water is heated exclusively by the solar heating system. When T_{net} rises above T_{set} (provided T_{set} = $T_{solar\ limit}$), the solar heating system switches off. The value of $T_{solar\ diff}$ is adjustable (12.8.5 "Setting the solar difference").
- $T_{solar\ limit}$
  Preset (12.8.4 "Setting the solar limit temperature") water temperature at which heating via the solar heating system is stopped.

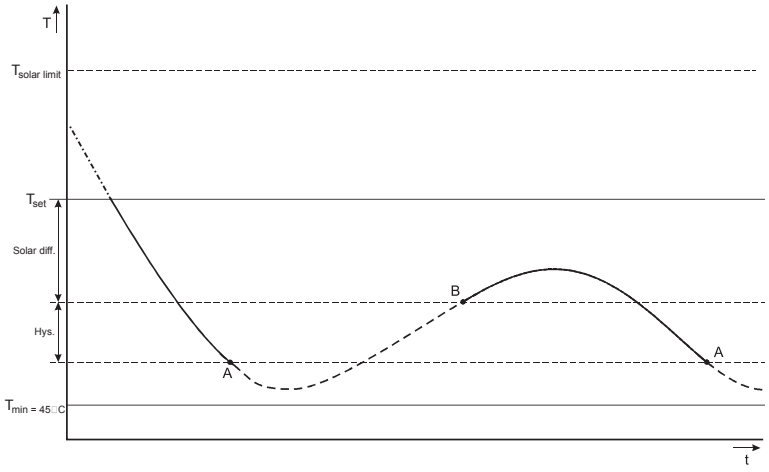
Graphical representation of heating cycle

Legend

A = Gas burner on
B = Gas burner off
T_{net}:

- ..... = no heat demand, so water not heated
- ___ = water heated via solar heating system
- _ _ _ = water heated via solar heating system and gas burner

t = time
T = Temperature
45 °C = Minimum tap water temperature



Note
T_{net} can rise above T_{set},. However, this is only possible if $T_{solar\ limit}$ is increased via the service menu.

Note
$T_{solar\ limit}$ can be lower than T_{set}; this will mean that T_{net} can never be equal to T_{set}.

2.4 Protection for the appliance

2.4.1 Introduction

The electronic controller monitors the water temperature, helps ensure the safe use of the solar heating system, and ensures safe combustion. This takes place using:

- the Appliance water temperature protection
- the Gas valve
- the Fan
- the Pressure switch
- the Flame probe

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2.4.2 Appliance water temperature protection

The electronic controller uses temperature sensors T_1 (7) and T_2 to monitor several temperatures that are important for safety.

The table explains the functioning of these temperature sensors.

Temperature protection

Protection	Description
Against frost: - T_1 < 5°C - T_2 < 5°C	The frost protection cuts in. The water is heated to 20°C.
For maximum water temperature: - T_1 > 85°C - T_2 > 85°C	The high-limit safeguard serves to prevent overheating and/or excessive formation of scale in the appliance. If the high-limit safeguard is activated, the heating is stopped. This causes the water in the tank to cool down. Once the water has cooled sufficiently (T_1 < 78°C), the electronic controller resets the appliance.
For extra safety: - T_1 > 93°C - T_2 > 93°C	A lockout error of the water heater controller takes place. The controller must be manually reset before the appliance can resume operation (8.4 "Error conditions"). The reset may only be performed if T_1 <78°C.

2.4.3 Water temperature protection for the storage tank

Using temperature sensors S_2 and S_3, the solar heating system controller monitors several temperatures in the storage tank that are related to safety.

Temperature protection

Protection	Description
Against frost: - S_2, S_3 < 5°C	The frost protection cuts in. The water is heated to 20°C.
For maximum water temperature: - S_2, S_3 > 85°C	The high-limit safeguard serves to prevent overheating and/or excessive formation of scale in the storage tank. If the high-limit safeguard is activated, the heating is stopped. This causes the water in the storage tank to cool down. Once the water has cooled sufficiently (S_3 < 78°C), the electronic controller resets the appliance.
For extra safety: - S_2, S_3 > 93°C	A lockout error of the water heater controller takes place. The controller must be manually reset before the appliance can resume operation (8.4 "Error conditions"). The reset may only be performed if S_3 < 78°C.

2.4.4 Gas valve

The electronic controller opens the gas valve so that gas can be supplied to the burner. As a safety measure, the gas valve has a double shut-off. The double shut-off guarantees complete isolation of the appliance from the gas supply.

To help ensure smooth ignition, the gas valve opens gradually ('softlite").

2.4.5 Fan

The fan (18) provides an optimum air supply when there is a heat demand. As a safety feature, the fan ensures that any gases present in the combustion chamber are removed, both before and after combustion. We refer to this as pre- and post-purge.

The fan speed is continuously monitored by the electronic controller (4). The electronic controller takes control if the speed of rotation varies too much from the set value.

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2.4.6 Pressure switch

The pressure switch ensures the discharge of flue gases and the supply of incoming air during the pre-purge and normal running of the appliance. The default state of the pressure switch is open. When sufficient pressure difference is reached, the pressure switch closes. However, in the event of a fault, the pressure switch is tripped open, and the heating cycle is interrupted. The table shows the trip point per appliance.

Note
The trip point of the pressure switch is not adjustable.

Pressure switch trip points

Appliance	Closing pressure difference	Opening pressure difference
SGS 80	≥ 1005 Pa	≤ 975 Pa
SGS 100	≥ 1145 Pa	≤ 1115 Pa

2.4.7 Flame probe

To ensure that no gas can flow when there is no combustion, the water heater is fitted with a flame probe (21). The electronic controller uses this probe to detect the presence of a flame, by means of ionisation detection. The electronic controller closes the gas control the instant it detects that there is a gas flow but no flame.

2.5 Safety of the installation

In addition to the appliance's standard built-in safety monitoring, the appliance must also be protected by an expansion vessel, expansion valve, pressure reducing valve, non-return valve and a T&P valve.

The use of an expansion vessel, expansion valve and/or pressure reducing valve depends on the type of installation: unvented or vented.

2.5.1 Unvented installation

With an unvented installation, an expansion valve valve and expansion vessel prevent the buildup of excessive pressure in the tank. This prevents damage being caused to the enamelled coating (in the appliance) or to the tank. A non-return valve prevents excessive pressure buildup in the water supply system. This valve also prevents water from flowing backwards from the tank into the cold water supply system. The pressure reducing valve protects the installation against an excessively high water supply pressure (> 8 bar). These components are fitted to the cold water pipe (3.6 "Water connections, Vented").

2.5.2 Vented installation

With a vented installation, excess pressure is taken up by the open cold water head tank. The height of the head tank determines the working pressure in the water heater, which may not exceed 8 bar. The installation must also be fitted with a vent pipe from the hot water pipe, that opens into the cold water tank.

Ideally, the vent pipe should discharge into a separate tundish/drain or otherwise to the open cold water head tank. The water heater should also be fitted on the hot water side with a stop valve (3.7.2 "Hot water side").

2.5.3 T&P valve

A T&P valve is only mandatory in an unvented installation. However, A.O. Smith also recommends the use of a T&P valve in vented installations.

A T&P (Temperature and Pressure Relief) valve monitors the pressure in the tank and the water temperature at the top of the tank. If the pressure in the tank becomes excessive (> 10 bar) or the water temperature is too high (> 97°C), the valve will open. The hot water can now flow out of the tank. Because the

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appliance is under water supply pressure, cold water will automatically flow into the tank. The valve remains open until the unsafe situation has been rectified. The appliance is fitted standard with a connecting point for a T&P valve (3.7.2 "Hot water side").

2.5.4 Protection for the solar heating system

Drain-back tank

The solar heating system may optionally be equipped with a drain-back tank. The tank fills itself with the heating fluid when there is no heat demand. This avoids overheating of the solar heating system. The high insulation factor of the tank also protects the system from freezing of the fluid. The use of the drain-back tank also serves to extend the useful life of the fluid.

The presence of a drain-back tank is set (12.8.1 "Setting the drain-back tank") during the installation. Refer to the solar heating system manual for more details.

Fluid temperature

The heat exchanger of the solar heating system may be filled with glycol. If the temperature of the heating fluid is too high, a signal is sent to the controller of the solar collector and the pump of the solar collector is switched off. This signal is passed to the controller by temperature sensor S_1.

At present, no heating fluids other than glycol are supported. The heating fluid type is set (12.8.2 "Setting the heating fluid type in the solar heating system") during installation.

Temperature protection for solar heating system

Protection	Description
Maximum temperature S_1, if solar heating system is filled with glycol: - S_1 > 130°C	The pump of the solar heating system switches off when the temperature of the heating fluid at S_1 exceeds the maximum value. The solar heating system enters error mode. The error is also visible on the display of the SGS appliance

2.5.5 Safety of the solar heating system

Expansion vessel

The solar heating system must be equipped with an expansion vessel (16). An expansion vessel serves to limit pressure variations in the system. The expansion vessel in the solar heating system can withstand a maximum pressure of 6 bar. The supply pressure to the expansion vessel depends on the static head of the system.

Besides the expansion vessel, the system is protected from overpressure by an expansion valve ("Expansion valve").

Expansion valve

The solar heating system is equipped with an expansion valve (23). The expansion valve monitors the pressure in the solar heating system. If the pressure is excessive (> 6 bar), then the valve will open. The hot water can now flow out of the installation. The valve remains open until the unsafe situation has passed, i.e. until the pressure has fallen back below 6 bar.

Note
Because the installation is always under pressure and is not automatically filled, the system will again need to be replenished (5 "Filling").

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3 Installation

Warning
Installation work should be carried out by an approved installation engineer in compliance with the general and local regulations imposed by the gas, water and power supply companies and the fire service.

The appliance may only be installed in a room that complies with the requirements stated in national and local ventilation regulations (1.3 "Regulations").

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the installation activities to be carried out before you actually start using the appliance (9 "Starting and running"), namely:

- Packaging;
- Environmental conditions;
- Technical specifications;
- Water connections, Vented;
- Water connections, Unvented;
- Water connections, Vented;
- Gas connection;
- Solar heating system;
- Air supply and flue;
- Electrical connection;
- Checking the supply pressure and burner pressure.

For conversion to a different gas category, see conversion (4 "Conversion to a different gas category").

3.2 Packaging

To avoid damaging the appliance, remove the packaging carefully.

We recommend unpacking the appliance at or near its intended location.

Caution
The appliance may only be manoeuvred in an upright position. Take care that the appliance is not damaged after unpacking.

3.3 Environmental conditions

The appliance is suitable for either open or room-sealed combustion. If installed as a room-sealed appliance, then the availability of the necessary external air supply will depend on the place of installation. In this event, there are no additional ventilation requirements.

If the appliance is to be installed as an open system, then it will be subject to the guidelines and ventilation regulations that are in force locally.

The alternative installation types are B23, C13, C33, C43, C53 and C63.

Caution
The appliance may not be used in rooms where chemical substances are stored or used, due to the risk of explosion and/or corrosion of the appliance. Some propellants, bleaching agents, degreasing agents etc. disperse vapours which are explosive and/or which cause accelerated corrosion. If the appliance is used in a room in which such substances are present, the warranty will be void.

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3.3.1 Air humidity and ambient temperature

The boiler room must be frost-free, or be protected against frost. The table shows the environmental conditions that must be adhered to for correct functioning of the electronics present in the appliance to be guaranteed.

Air humidity and ambient temperature specifications

Air humidity and ambient temperature	
Air humidity	max. 93% RV at +25°C
Ambient temperature	Functional: 0 ≤ T ≤ 60°C

3.3.2 Maximum floor load

In regard to the total weight of the installation, bear in mind that the installation always comprises an appliance complete with storage tank.

Maximum floor load

Allow for the appliance's weight with respect to the maximum floor load; refer to the table.

Weight specifications related to maximum floor load

Weight of the appliance filled with water	
SGS 80, SGS 100	940 kg

Maximum floor load of storage tank

Bear in mind the weight of the storage tank (completely filled with water) when considering the maximum floor load. This maximum floor load may be between 400 and 4500 kg. This depends on the type of storage tank .

3.3.3 Water composition

The appliance is intended for heating drinking water. The drinking water must comply with the regulations governing drinking water for human consumption. The table gives an overview of the specifications.

Water specifications

Water composition	
Hardness (alkaline earth ions)	> 1.00 mmol/l: • German hardness > 5.6° dH • French hardness > 10.0° fH • British hardness > 7.0° eH
Conductivity	> 125 µS/cm
Acidity (pH value)	7,0 < pH value < 9.5

Note

If the water specifications deviate from those stated in the table, the storage tank protection cannot be guaranteed (16 "Warranty (certificate)").

If the water hardness is greater than 4° dH, please contact A.O. Smith.

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3.3.4 Appliance working clearances

For access to the appliance, it is recommended that the following clearances are observed:

- AA: around the appliance's control column and cleaning openings: 100 cm.
- BB: all sides of the appliance: 50 cm
- Above the appliance (room to replace the anodes):
  - 100 cm if using rigid anode(s), or
  - 50 cm if using flexible anode(s).

  If the available clearance is less than 100 cm, flexible magnesium anodes can be ordered.

Note
When installing the appliance, be aware that any leakage may cause damage to the immediate environment or floors below the level of the boiler room. If this is the case, then the appliance should be installed above a wastewater drain or in a suitable metal leak tray.

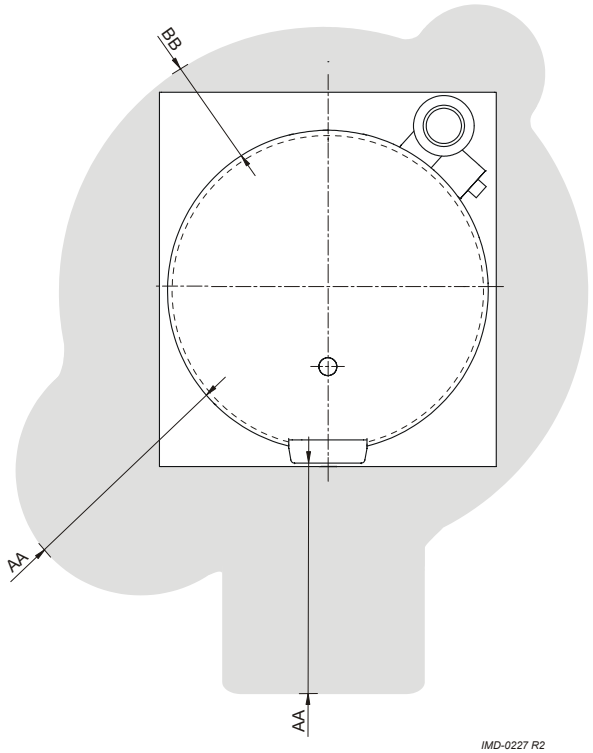
3.3.5 Storage tank working clearances

For access to the storage tank, it is recommended that the following clearances are observed:

- All sides of the storage tank: 50 cm.
- Above the storage tank (room to replace the anodes): 100 cm.

Note
When installing the storage tank, be aware that any leakage can cause damage to the immediate environment or floors below the level of the boiler room. If this is the case, then the appliance should be installed above a wastewater drain or in a suitable metal leak tray.

Working clearances



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3.4 Technical specifications

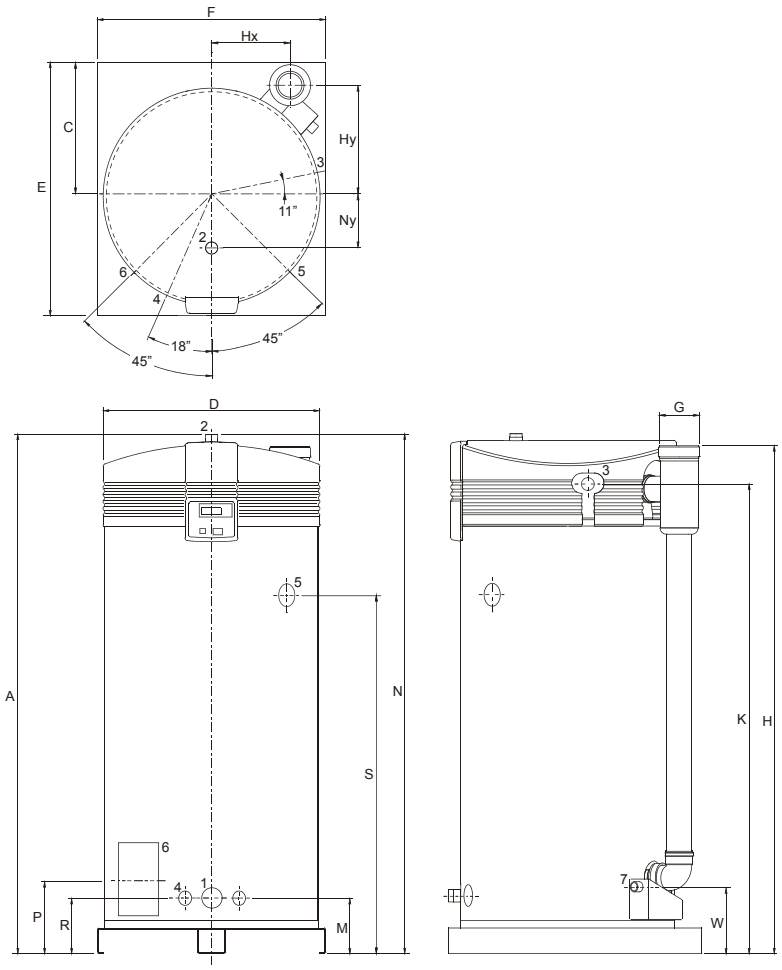
The appliance is supplied without accessories. Check the dimensions (3.4.1 "Dimensions of the appliance"), gas data (3.4.3 "Gas data") and other specifications (3.4.2 "General and electrical specifications") of any accessories you plan to use.

3.4.1 Dimensions of the appliance

Plan and elevation of the appliance

Legend

See the table.



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Dimensions (all measurements in mm unless otherwise indicated)

Dimension	Description	SGS 80	SGS 100
A	Total height	2060	2060
C	Position on pallet	530	530
D	Appliance diameter	850	850
E	Depth	1000	1000
F	Width	900	900
G	Diameter of flue gas outlet	130/200	130/200
H	Height of flue gas outlet/air supply	2015	2015
Hx	x position of flue gas outlet	310	310
Hy	y position of flue gas outlet	440	440
K	Height of gas connection	1855	1855
M	Height of cold water supply	225	225
N	Height of hot water outlet	2060	2060
Ny	y position of hot water outlet	205	205
P	Height of cleaning opening	290	290
R	Height of drain valve connection	225	225
S	Height of T&P valve connection	1425	1425
W	Height of condensation drain	240	240
1	Cold water supply connection (external)	R1 1/2	R1 1/2
2	Hot water outlet (external)	R1 1/2	R1 1/2
3	Gas control connection (internal)	Rp 3/4	Rp 3/4
4	Drain valve connection (internal)	3/4"	3/4"
5	T&P valve connection (internal)	1 - 11.5 NPT	1 - 11.5 NPT
6	Cleaning/inspection opening	95x70	95x70
7	Condensation drainage connection (internal)	Rp1	Rp1

3.4.2 General and electrical specifications

General and electrical specifications

DESCRIPTION	Unit	SGS 80	SGS 100
Capacity	litres	460	460
Empty weight	kg	480	480
Maximum operating pressure	bar	8	8
Number of anodes	-	2	2
Fan speed at ignition	rpm	2790	3120
Working speed of fan	rpm	5100	5700
Diameter of air restrictor	mm	36.0	38.0
Heating-up time $\Delta T = 45\ ^{o}C$	minutes	18	14
Electrical power consumption	W	600	690
Power consumption of solar heating system controller (max)	W	700	700
Supply voltage (-15% +10% VAC)	volts	230	230
Mains frequency	Hz (± 1Hz)	50	50
IP class	-	30	30

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3.4.3 Gas data

Gas data

Description II_{2H3+}	Unit	SGS 80	SGS 100
Natural gas			
Gas category G20-20 mbar			
Orifice diameter	mm	6.30	6.80
Nominal load (gross calorific value)	kW	86.6	105.5
Nominal output	kW	81.9	99.8
Supply pressure	mbar	20	20
Burner pressure	mbar	7.0	6.0
Gas consumption (*)	m^3/h	8.3	10.1
LP gas			
Gas category G31-37mbar (propane)			
Orifice diameter	mm	4.70	5.10
Nominal load (gross calorific value)	kW	84.8	103.3
Nominal output	kW	81.9	99.8
Supply pressure	mbar	37	37
Burner pressure (†)	mbar	13	13
Gas consumption (*)	kg/h	6.1	7.4
(*) Based on 1013.25 mbar and 15 °C.			
(†) If using a blank plate instead of a burner pressure regulator, it is assumed that the burner pressure is equal to the supply pressure. In practice, however, the burner pressure will be lower.			

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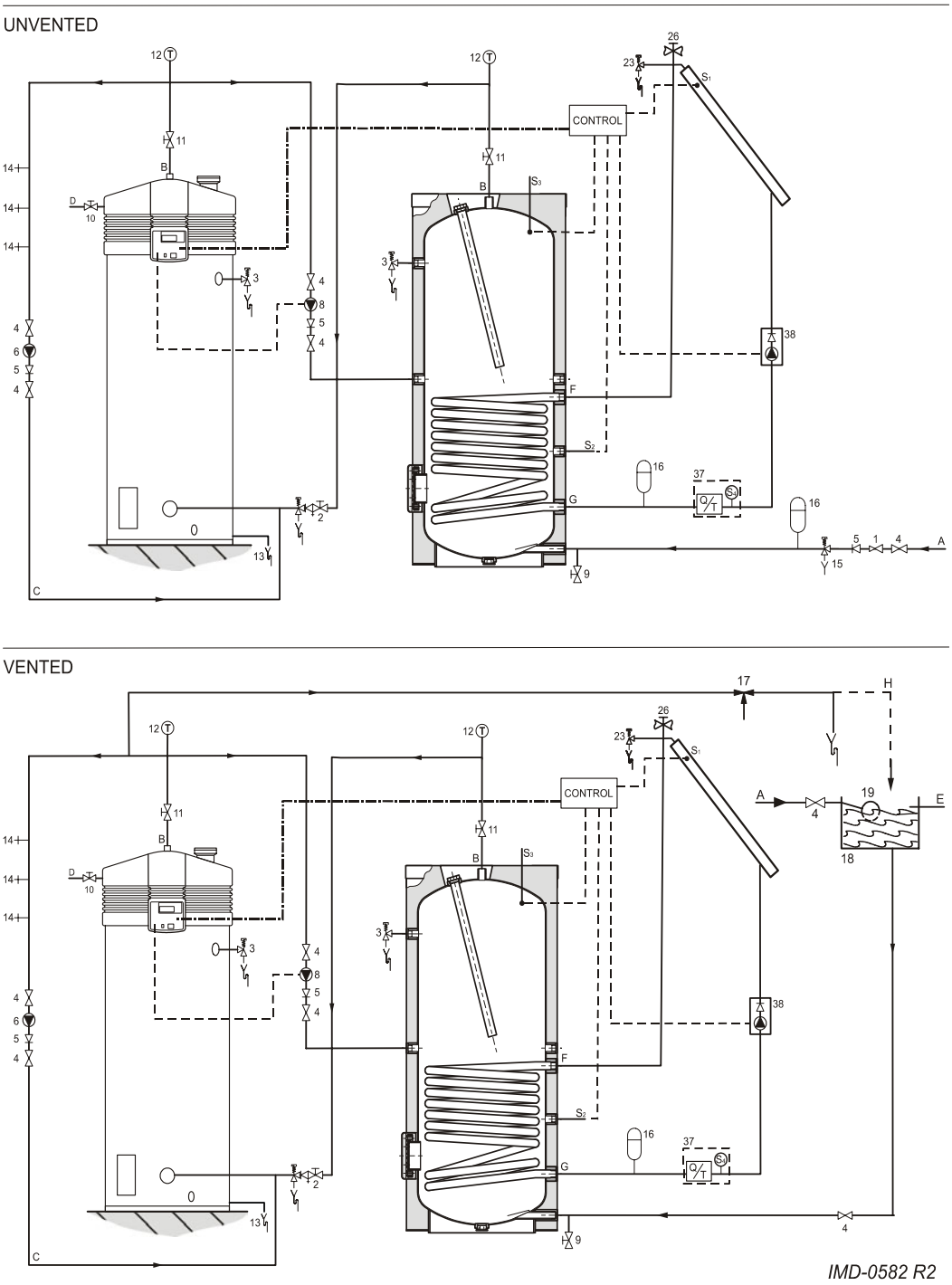
3.5 Installation diagram

This figure shows the installation diagram. This diagram is used in the sections in which the actual connection process is described.

Installation diagram



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Legend

Only applicable numbers are mentioned.

1. pressure-reducing valve (mandatory if the mains water pressure exceeds 8 bar)
3. T&P valve (mandatory)
4. stop valve (recommended in pipe C and mandatory in pipe A)
5. non-return valve (mandatory)
6. circulation pump (optional)
9. drain valve
10. manual gas valve (mandatory)
11. service stop valve (recommended)
12. temperature gauge (recommended)
13. condensation drainage (mandatory)
14. hot water draw-off points
16. expansion vessel (mandatory)
17. 3-way aeration valve (recommended)
18. water tank
19. float valve
23. pressure valve (mandatory)
26. air bleed (mandatory)
37. combined Q/T sensor (optional)
38. solar heating system pump station (modulating - mandatory)

A. cold water supply
B. hot water supply
C. circulation pipe
D. gas supply
E. overflow pipe
F. heat exchanger supply
G. heat exchanger return
H. overflow safety

S1. collector sensor (mandatory)
S2. tank sensor (mandatory)
S3. top tank sensor (mandatory)
S4. heat exchanger discharge sensor (optional)

Note
In the above diagram, there is a non-return valve in the station. This may only be used in closed (pressure) systems. In systems with drain back, it is prohibited to fit a non-return valve in the solar heating system.

3.6 Water connections, Vented

Warning
The installation should be carried out by an authorised installation engineer, in compliance with general and local regulations (1.3 "Regulations").

3.6.1 Cold water side

See (A) in the installation diagram (3.5 "Installation diagram").

1. Fit an approved stop valve (4) on the cold water side between the cold water head tank (18) and the appliance, as required by regulations (1.3 "Regulations").

3.6.2 Hot water side

See (B) in the installation diagram (3.5 "Installation diagram").

Note
Insulating long hot water pipes prevents unnecessary energy loss.

1. Fit the T&P valve (3).
2. Optional: fit a temperature gauge (12) so you can check the temperature of the tap water.
3. Fit a stop valve (11) in the hot water outlet pipe for servicing.
4. If a circulation pipe is required, continue by installing the circulation pipe (3.6.3 "Circulation pipe").

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3.6.3 Circulation pipe

See (C) in the installation diagram (3.5 "Installation diagram").

If an immediate flow of hot water is required at draw-off points, a circulation pump can be installed. This improves comfort and reduces water wastage.

1. Fit a circulation pump (6) of the correct capacity for the length and resistance of the circulation system.
2. Fit a non-return valve (5) behind the circulation pump to guarantee the direction of circulation.
3. Fit two stop valves for service purposes (4).
4. Connect the circulation pipe up to a connection of the storage tank.

3.7 Water connections, Unvented

Warning
The installation should be carried out by an authorised installation engineer, in compliance with general and local regulations (1.3 "Regulations").

3.7.1 Cold water side

See (A) in the installation diagram (3.5 "Installation diagram").

1. Fit an approved stop valve (4) on the cold water side as required by applicable regulations (1.3 "Regulations").
2. The maximum working pressure of the appliance is 8 bar. Because the pressure in the water pipe at times can exceed 8 bar, you must fit an approved pressure-reducing valve (1).
3. Fit a non-return valve (5) and an expansion vessel (16).
4. Fit an expansion valve (15) and connect the overflow side to an open wastewater pipe.

3.7.2 Hot water side

See (B) in the installation diagram (3.5 "Installation diagram").

Note
Insulating long hot water pipes will prevent unnecessary energy loss.

1. Optional: fit a temperature gauge (12) so you can check the temperature of the tap water.
2. Fit the T&P valve (3).
3. Fit a stop valve (11) in the hot water outlet pipe for servicing.

3.7.3 Circulation pipe

See (C) in the installation diagram (3.5 "Installation diagram").

If an immediate flow of hot water is required at draw-off points, a circulation pump can be installed. This improves comfort and reduces water wastage.

1. Fit a circulation pump (6) of the correct capacity for the length and resistance of the circulation system.
2. Fit a non-return valve (5) behind the circulation pump to guarantee the direction of circulation.
3. Fit two stop valves for service purposes (4).
4. Connect the circulation pipe up to a connection of the storage tank

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3.7.4 Condensation drainage

1. Fit a sloping wastewater pipe to the siphon (13) for condensation drainage and connect this to the wastewater discharge in the boiler room.

Caution
All fittings behind the siphon must be condensation-resistant.

3.8 Gas connection

Warning
The installation should be carried out by an authorised installation engineer, in compliance with general and local regulations (1.3 "Regulations").

Caution
Make sure that the diameter and length of the gas supply pipe are large enough to supply sufficient capacity to the appliance.

See (D) in the installation diagram (3.5 "Installation diagram").

1. Fit a manual gas valve (10) in the gas supply pipe.
2. Blow the gas pipe clean before use.
3. Close the manual gas valve.
4. Fit the gas supply pipe to the gas control.

Warning
After fitting, check for leaks.

3.9 Solar heating system

Note
For the solar heating system connections, refer to the electrical diagram (17.4 "Electrical diagram, solar heating system") and the table. ("Electrical connector block")

1. Connect the supply from the solar collector to the inlet (F) of the heat exchanger (55).
2. Connect the return pipe to the solar collector to the outlet (G) of the heat exchanger (55).
3. Connect the lead from the solar heating system controller to sensor S2, see:
   - electrical diagram (17.3 "Electrical diagram for the appliance") and
   - connections table (3.11.2 "Preparation").
4. Connect the communication cable between the solar heating system controller and the appliance, see:
   - electrical diagram (17.4 "Electrical diagram, solar heating system") and
   - connections table (3.11.2 "Preparation").

Warning
The installation diagram shows a non-return valve in the pump station. This non-return valve may be used solely in closed (pressure) systems. **In systems with a drain-back tank, it is prohibited to fit a non-return valve in the solar heating system.**

3.10 Air supply and flue

3.10.1 Introduction

This section covers the following subjects:

- Requirements for flue gas discharge materials
- Concentric connections
- Parallel connections

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3.10.2 Requirements for flue gas discharge materials

Warning
The installation should be carried out by an authorised installation engineer, in compliance with general and local regulations (1.3 "Regulations").

Depending on the approved installation types, there are several alternatives for connecting the air supply and flue gas discharge.

The appliances are approved for installation types B23, C13, C33, C43, C53 and C63.

The figure and table give information about these appliance types. For an explanation of the possibilities, please contact the manufacturer.

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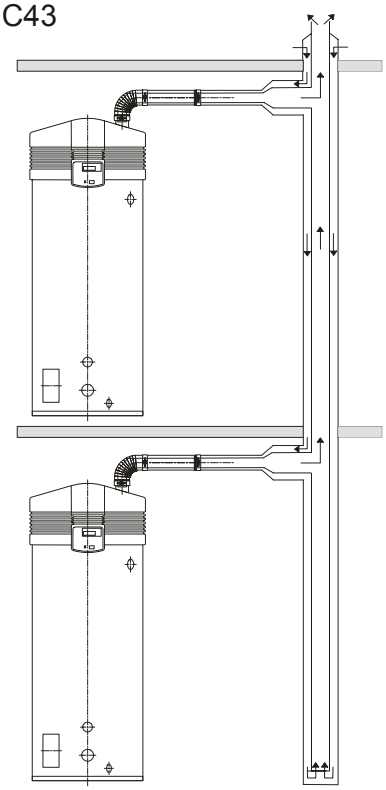
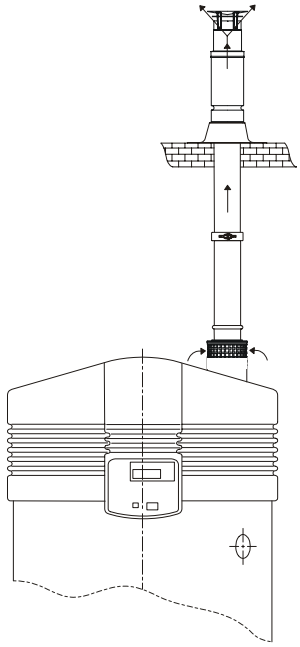
Types of appliances

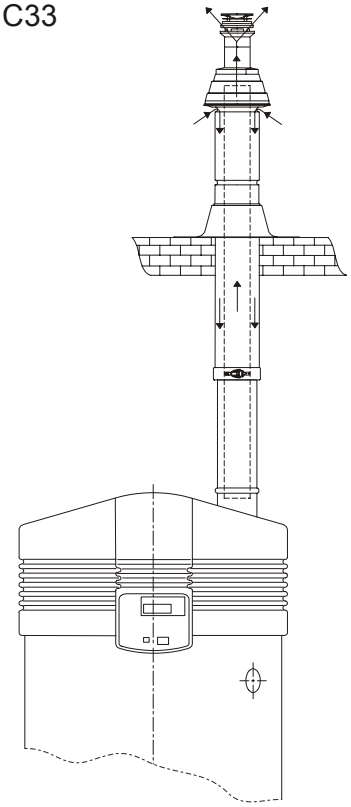
C43



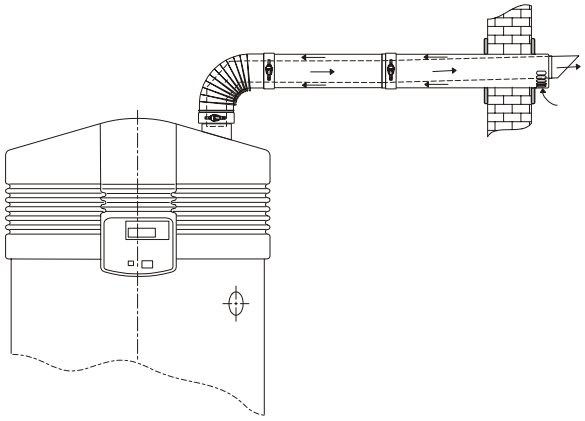
B23



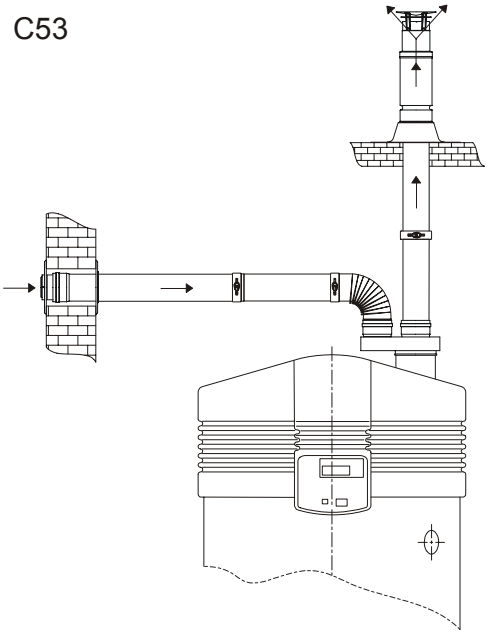
C33



C13



C53



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Explanation of type of appliance

Type of appliance	Description
B23	Air for combustion is drawn from the boiler room.
C13	Concentric and / or parallel wall flue terminal
C33	Concentric and / or parallel roof flue terminal
C43	Appliances on common air supply and flue gas discharge (concentric and / or parallel) in multi-storey building.
C53	Air supply and flue terminal types mixed.
C63	Appliances supplied without flue components and / or terminal. These appliances must be installed in compliance with local regulations.

Note
Make sure that the chimney discharges into an area where this is permitted for this category of appliance.

3.10.3 Concentric connections

The table shows the requirements for concentric systems.

Warning
Install flue gas discharge pipe runs with a run-off of 5 mm per metre.

Flue gas discharge requirements for concentric systems (C13, C33)

Appliance	Diameter	Maximum length	Maximum number of 90° bends
SGS 80	130/200mm	15m	3
SGS 100	130/200mm	15m	3

Caution
Both conditions stated in the table must be fulfilled.

Even if there are less bends than the stated maximum, the maximum pipe length may **not** be exceeded.

Even if the total pipe length is less than the stated maximum, the maximum number of bends may **not** be exceeded.

The following example illustrates how to use the table.

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Practical example of concentric flue gas discharge

Example
The figure shows a SGS 100 installation. The appliance must be fitted with 12m of concentric pipe (C13/C33) and three 90 degree bends. We need to check whether this configuration complies with the requirements stated in the table.

Appliance with concentric flue gas discharge material

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According to the table, the maximum length allowed is 15 metres, and there may be up to three 90° bends. Both requirements are fulfilled.

Specifications

Caution
For type C13 and C33 installations,A.O. Smith prescribes the use of a roof or wall-mounted terminal, exclusively of a type approved for the appliance. Use of an incorrect roof or wall-mounted flue terminal can cause the installation to malfunction.

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Concentric wall flue terminal specifications C13

Subject		Description
Wall flue terminal set: • 1x wall flue terminal (incl. wall flange & clamping ring) • 1x pipe 500mm • 1x bend 90°	Item No.	0302 326 [1]
	Construction	Concentric
	Manufacturer	Muelink & Grol
	Type	M2000 MDV SEC
Pipe material	Construction	Concentric
	Flue gas discharge	Thick-walled aluminium with lip ring seal
	Air supply	Thin-walled galvanised sheet steel
Pipe diameters	Flue gas discharge	Ø 130mm
	Air supply	Ø 200mm
[1] No other wall flue terminal is permitted. Use this item number to order the wall conduit set from *supplier,* manufacturer or wholesaler.		

Concentric roof flue terminal specifications C33

Subject		Description
Roof flue terminal set: • 1x wall flue terminal (incl. clamping ring) • 1x pipe 1000mm • 1x mounting flange	Item No.	0306 855 [1]
	Construction	Concentric
	Manufacturer	Muelink & Grol
	Type	M2000 DDV SEC
Pipe material	Construction	Concentric
	Flue gas discharge	Thick-walled aluminium with lip ring seal
	Air supply	Thin-walled galvanised sheet steel
Pipe diameters	Flue gas discharge	Ø 130mm
	Air supply	Ø 200mm
[1] No other wall flue terminal is permitted. Use this item number to order the wall conduit set from *supplier,* manufacturer or wholesaler.		

3.10.4 Parallel connections

The table states the maximum pipe lengths for parallel systems. The maximum pipe length depends on the chosen diameter.

Warning
Install flue component pipe runs with a run-off of 5 mm per metre.

Table of pipe lengths

Appliance	Diameter[1]	Maximum total length	$L_{equivalent}$ 90° bend	$L_{equivalent}$ 45° bend
SGS 80	130mm	115m	2.4m	1.4m
SGS 100	130mm	60m	2.4m	1.4m

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Appliance	Diameter[1]	Maximum total length	$L_{equivalent}$ 90° bend	$L_{equivalent}$ 45° bend
SGS 80	150mm	115m	2.6m	1.6m
SGS 100	150mm	100m	2.6m	1.6m
1) Parallel systems with diameter of 130mm or 150mm. If the maximum total length for a diameter of 130mm is insufficient, 150mm diameter should be used. Any diameter enlargement must be carried out on both air supply and flue gas discharge.				

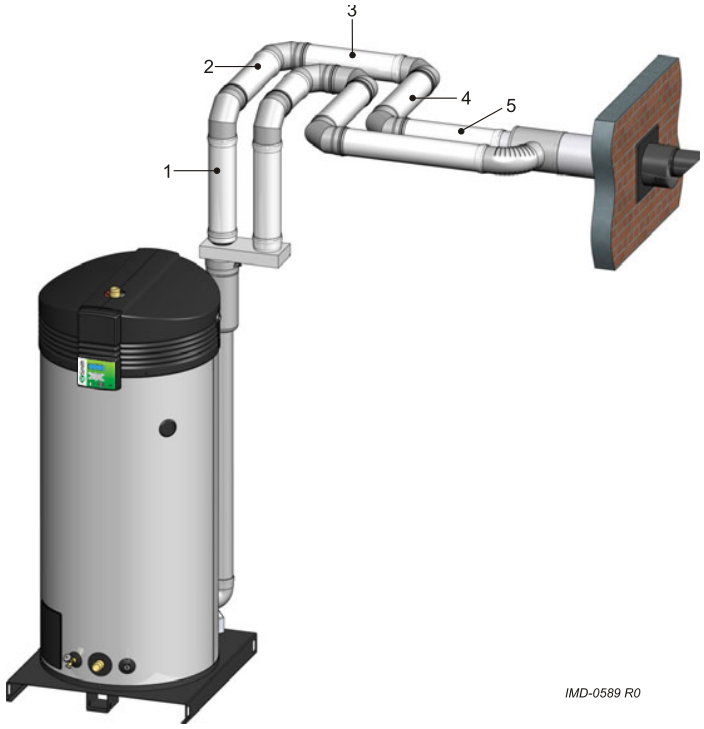
You must use the longest pipe when calculating the pipe length. For example, if the chimney pipe is 35 metres and the air supply pipe is 32 metres, then 35 metres should be taken as the length for calculation. Next, add the $L_{equivalent}$ for *every* 90° and 45° bend to this 35 metres, in *both* the air supply and flue gas discharge. The following practical example illustrates how to use the table.

Practical example of parallel flue gas discharge

Example

The figure shows a SGS 100 installation. This has to be fitted with a 35m parallel pipe 130mm in diameter plus eight 90° bends. We need to check whether this configuration complies with the requirements stated in the table.

Appliance with parallel flue gas discharge material



The longest pipe must be used to check the maximum length. In this case, the chimney pipe is the longest. This is 35 metres. This 35 metres is the sum of pipe sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The length of the transition piece can be ignored. The total number of bends used *in the flue gas discharge and air supply* is 8. The bend in the transition piece can be ignored. According to the table, 2.4 metres per bend must be added. This brings the total pipe length to:

(2.4 x 8) + 35 = 19.2 + 35 = 54.2m.

This is less than the maximum length of 60 metres stated in the table. The installation therefore fulfils the requirements.

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3.11 Electrical connection

Warning
The installation should be carried out by an authorised installation engineer, in compliance with general and local regulations (1.3 "Regulations").

3.11.1 Introduction

Topics covered in this paragraph:

- Preparation;
- Connecting the mains voltage;

Optionally, it is possible to connect an isolating transformer, a continuous pump, a program-controlled pump, an extra ON mode switch and an extra alarm signal to the appliance. For these options, see:

- Isolating transformer;
- Connecting a program-controlled pump;
- Connecting an extra ON mode switch ("Tank ON");
- Connecting an extra error signal ('Alarm OUT').

Note
The optional components are not included in the rating for electrical power consumption stated in the table (3.4.2 "General and electrical specifications").

3.11.2 Preparation

Caution
The appliance is phase-sensitive. It is **absolutely essential** to connect the mains phase (L) to the phase of the appliance, and the mains neutral (N) to the neutral of the appliance.

Caution
There may be **no potential difference** between neutral (N) and earth (⏚). If this is the case, then an isolating transformer must be applied in the supply circuit (3.11.4 "Isolating transformer").

For more information or to order this isolating transformer, please contact A.O. Smith water Products Company.

The figure shows a view of the electrical connector block, and the table shows the appropriate connections.

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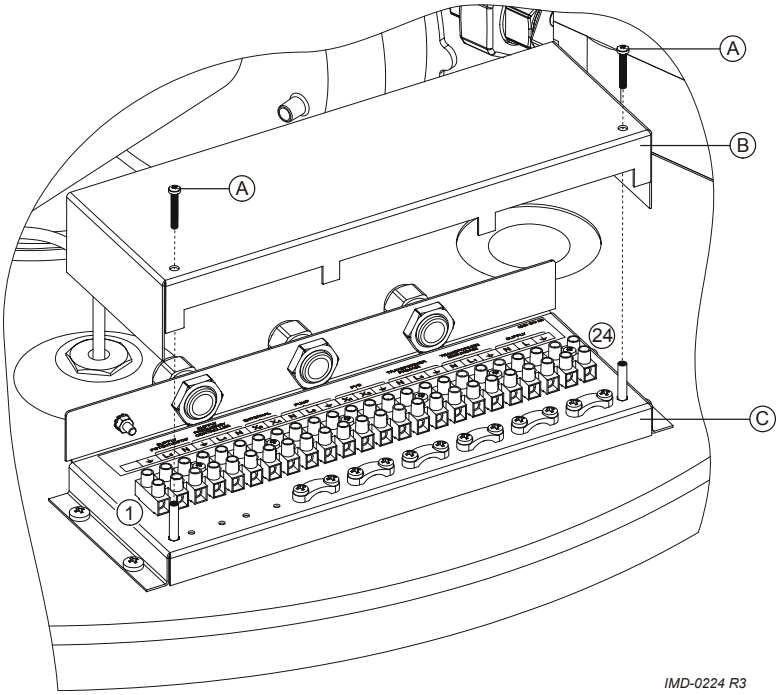
Connector block

Legend
A. screws
B. protective cap
C. connector block



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In preparation, you must first remove the two plastic covers and the protective cap of the electrical section.

1. Undo the screws of the plastic covers.
2. Carefully remove the covers from the appliance.
   The electrical section is now visible.
3. Loosen the 2 screws (A) of the electrical section, and remove the protective cap (B) from the electrical section.
   The connector block (C) is now visible.

Note
Consult the table for the connections and consult the electrical diagram for the electrical component connections.

Electrical connector block

BUS-link				**Frequency controller**			**External ON/OFF**		**Program-controlled pump**			**Alarm Off**			**Isolating transformer**						**Power**		
															primary			**secondary**					
X_5	X_6	N	L_5	X_3	X_4	⏚	X_3	X_4	N	L_4	⏚	X_1	X_2	⏚	N	L_2	⏚	N	L_3	⏚	N	L_1	⏚
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

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3.11.3 Connecting the mains voltage

The appliance is supplied without a power cable and isolator.

Note
In order to receive electrical power, the appliance has to be connected to the mains power by means of a permanent electrical connection. A double-pole isolator with a contact gap of at least 3 mm must be fitted between this permanent connection and the appliance. The power cable must have cores of at least 3 x 1.0 mm^2.

Warning
Leave the appliance isolated until you are ready to start it up.

1. Connect phase (L), neutral (N) and earth (⏚) of the power cable to terminals 22 through 24 of the connection block as indicated in the table (3.11.2 "Preparation").
2. Fit the power cable in the strain relief.
3. Connect the power cable to the isolator.
4. If you have no more connections to make:
   - Fit the cap on the electrical terminal block.
   - Fit the plastic covers onto the appliance.

3.11.4 Isolating transformer

An isolating transformer should be used if there is a case of 'floating neutral'.

1. Refer to fitting instructions provided with the isolating transformer. (Contact the supplier for details of the correct isolating transformer.)
2. Connect phase (L), neutral (N) and earth (⏚) to terminals 16 through 21 of the terminal block as stated in the table (3.11.2 "Preparation").
3. Fit the cables in the strain relief.
4. If you have no more connections to make:
   - Fit the cap on the electrical terminal block.
   - Fit the plastic covers onto the appliance.
5. Connect the power cable to the isolator.

3.11.5 Connecting a program-controlled pump

1. Connect live (L), neutral (N) and earth (⏚) to terminals 10, 11 and 12 as indicated in the table (3.11.2 "Preparation"). This is for pump 8 in the diagram.
2. Fit the cable in the strain relief.
3. If you have no more connections to make:
   - Fit the cap on the electrical terminal block.
   - Fit the plastic covers onto the appliance.

3.11.6 Connecting an extra ON mode switch ("Tank ON")

Tank ON is a facility for connecting an external ON/OFF switch. In the OFF position, the programmed operating state is active. In the ON position, the programmed operating mode is overruled, and the "ON mode" is active.

1. Connect cables (X_1 and X_2) to terminals 5 and 6 as indicated in the table (3.11.2 "Preparation").
2. Fit the cable in the strain relief.
3. If you have no more connections to make:
   - Fit the cap on the electrical terminal block.
   - Fit the plastic covers onto the appliance.

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3.11.7 Connecting an extra error signal ('Alarm OUT')

Alarm OUT is a potential free terminal that is switched when an error is detected. This can be used to signal errors, for example with a lamp. A 230 V circuit can be directly powered. Other voltages require a relay prescribed by the manufacturer.

1. Connect the phase cables (X_1 and X_2) to terminals 13 and 14 according to the table (3.11.2 "Preparation"). If required, connect earth (⏚) to terminal 15.
2. Fit the cable in the strain relief.
3. If you have no more connections to make:
   - Fit the cap on the electrical terminal block.
   - Fit the plastic covers onto the appliance.

3.11.8 Connecting communication cable to solar heating system

You must connect a communication cable between the controllers of the appliance and the solar heating system.

1. Connect the cables (X5 and X6) to terminals 1 and 2 as indicated in the table (3.11.2 "Preparation").
2. Fit the cable in the strain relief.
   - If you do not need to make any more connections:
   - Fit the cap on the terminal block.
   - Fit the covers onto the appliance.

3.12 Electrically connecting the solar heating system controller

Topics covered in this paragraph:

- Preparation
- Connecting the mains power
- Connecting pump station - modulating pump
- Connecting solar collector
- Connecting tank sensor
- Connecting top tank sensor
- Connecting communication cable

Optionally you can connect an extra head pump and Q/T sensor:

- Connecting extra head pump
- Connecting Q/T sensor

3.12.1 Preparation

Undo the screws of the cap over the terminal block of the collector. This has the following terminals:

Power			n.a.			Pump ON/OFF			Modulating pump				n.a.						
⏚	L	N	-	-	-	⏚	L_1	N	⏚	L_2	N	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Power 5 V	Sensor S4	⏚	Flow signal	n.a.	Sensor S1	n.a.	Semsor S1	Sensor S3	Sensor S2	Sensor S3	Sensor S2
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
J3				J12				J13				J14			

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3.12.2 Connecting the mains power

Note
Just as with the appliance controller, the solar heating system controller must have a permanent electrical connection to the mains power supply. There must be a double-pole isolator installed in the permanent connection. This is the same double-pole isolator as installed between the mains power supply and the appliance itself. Whenever this isolator is operated, both controllers can be switched on or off.

1. Connect earth, live and neutral to terminals 1 through 3
2. Fit the cables in the strain relief.
3. Connect the power cable to the isolator.
4. Continue (3.12.3 "Connecting pump station - modulating pump").

3.12.3 Connecting pump station - modulating pump

The pump station contains a modulating pump (4-wire connection). You must connect this pump to the controller of the solar heating system.

1. Connect earth, live and neutral to terminals 10 through 12.
2. Connect the fourth lead to terminal 13
3. Fit the cables in the strain relief.
4. Continue (3.12.4 "Connecting solar collector").

3.12.4 Connecting solar collector

Note
This sensor must be mounted in the solar collector; refer to the solar collector installation manual.

Connect the sensor to the appliance as follows:

1. Connect the sensor to terminal 2 and 4 of J13.
2. Fit the cables in the strain relief.
3. Continue (3.12.5 "Connecting tank sensor").

3.12.5 Connecting tank sensor

Note
This sensor is already mounted in the tank prior to delivery. The sensor is mounted between the inlet and outlet of the heat exchanger. However, you must still connect the lead to the solar heating system controller.

1. Connect the sensor lead with the blade connectors to the sensor.
2. Connect the other end to terminals 2 and 4 of J14.
3. Fit the cables in the strain relief.
4. Continue (3.12.7 "Connecting communication cable").

3.12.6 Connecting top tank sensor

1. Connect the sensor lead with the blade connectors to the sensor.
2. Connect the other end to terminals 1 and 3 of J14.
3. Fit the cables in the strain relief.
4. Continue (3.12.7 "Connecting communication cable").

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3.12.7 Connecting communication cable

Note
>The communication cable must always be connected, otherwise neither the appliance nor the solar heating system controller will run.

1. Connect the double connector to J16.
2. Fit the cable in the strain relief.
3. Connect the other end of the communication cable to the terminal block of the appliance. See:
   - connecting communication cable to appliance (3.11.8 "Connecting communication cable to solar heating system")
   - electrical diagrams (17.3 "Electrical diagram for the appliance").
4. Connect the optional head pump (3.12.8 "Connecting extra head pump") or QT sensor (3.12.9 "Connecting Q/T sensor").
5. If you have no more connections to make:
   - Fit the cap on the electrical terminal block.
   - Fit the plastic covers onto the appliance.

3.12.8 Connecting extra head pump

Note
This pump is essential if a greater head is required. When the system has such a high resistance (>110 kPa) that the pump in the pump station is insufficient, you can connect a second (ON/OFF) pump to the solar heating system controller.

1. Connect earth (⏚), live and neutral to terminals 7 through 9.
2. Fit the cable in the strain relief.
3. If you need to connect an extra head pump continue (3.12.9 "Connecting Q/T sensor"), otherwise:
   - Fit the cap on the terminal block.
   - Fit the covers onto the appliance.

3.12.9 Connecting Q/T sensor

Note
You can optionally add a Q/T sensor to the installation. This enables you to calculate the energy contribution of the system. For more information or to order the Q/T sensor, please contact your supplier.

1. Connect the 5V to J12-1.
2. Connect sensor S_4 to J12-2.
3. Connect earth to J12-3.
4. Connect the "flow signal" to J12-4.
5. Fit the cable in the strain relief.
6. If you have no more connections to make:
   - Fit the cap on the electrical terminal block.
   - Fit the plastic covers onto the appliance.

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3.13 Checking the supply pressure and burner pressure

Note
Before starting the appliance and/or checking the supply pressure and burner pressure, you must fill (5 "Filling") the appliance.

Caution
Before starting up for the first time or after conversion, you must always check the supply pressure and burner pressure.

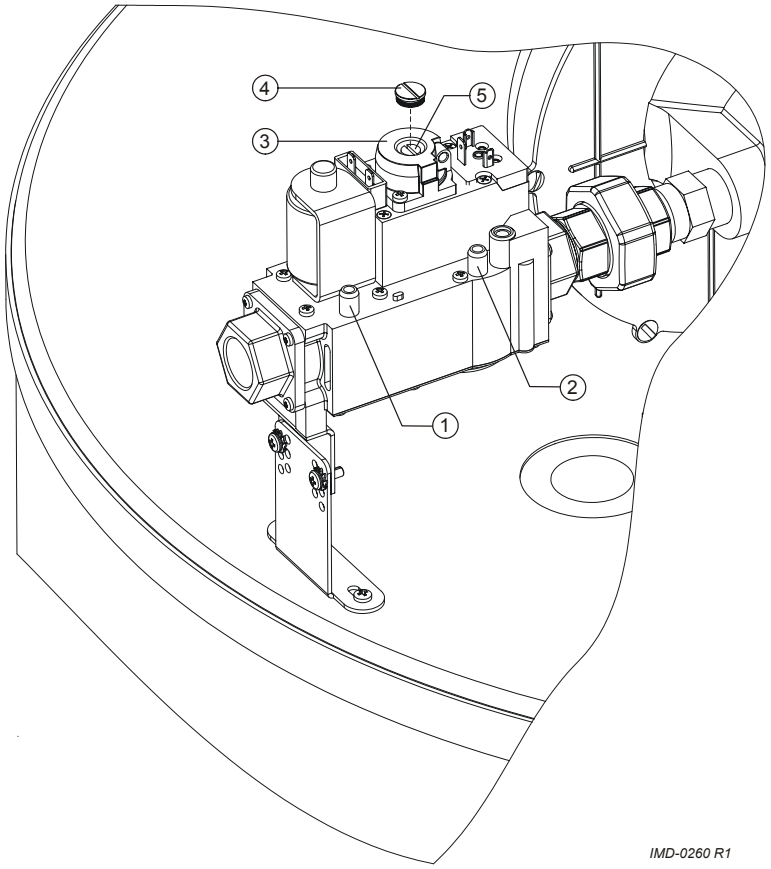
Note
The easiest way to check the gas pressures is by using two pressure gauges. This procedure assumes that these two gauges are available.

Gas control

Legend

Only applicable numbers are mentioned.

1. supply pressure test nipple
2. burner pressure test nipple
3. burner pressure regulator
4. burner pressure control cap
5. burner pressure control adjusting screw



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3.13.1 Preparation

To check the supply pressure and burner pressure, proceed as follows:

1. Isolate (10.3 "Electrically isolating the appliance") the water heater from the power supply.
2. Undo the screws of the plastic covers.
3. Carefully remove the covers from the top of the appliance. The electrical section is now visible.

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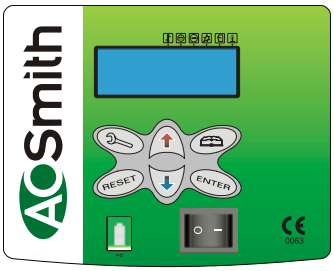
3.13.2 Procedure to check pressures

1. There are two test nipples on the gas control:
   - a supply pressure nipple (1)
   - a burner pressure nipple (2)

   Sealing screws are located inside the test nipples. Loosen both sealing screws by a few turns. Do not completely loosen them; they can be difficult to re-tighten.
2. Connect a pressure gauge to the burner pressure nipple (2).
3. Open the gas supply and vent the gas supply line with the supply pressure nipple (1).
4. Connect a pressure gauge to the supply pressure nipple (1) when gas starts to flow from this nipple.
5. Switch on the power to the appliance using the isolator on the appliance.
6. Switch the electronic controller **ON** by setting the 0/I switch to **position I**.



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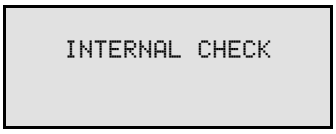
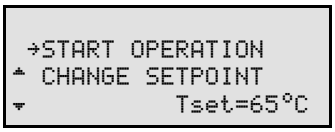
The display will now show INTERNAL CHECK for about 10 seconds and go to the main menu.



7. Activate the "ON mode" by going through the following steps:
   - Press the blue arrow once (▼) to position the cursor in front of ON and press ENTER. The display shown here will appear.



   - Confirm the ENTERby pressing START OPERATION.

   The appliance is now in the "ON mode" and will ignite.
8. Once the display shows the text RUNNING you must wait about 1 minute before reading the dynamic pressures (the fan needs this time to run up to full rotational speed).

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9. Use the pressure gauge to read the supply pressure at 1nipple (1) (3.4.3 "Gas data").

Note
Consult the mains gas supply company if the supply pressure is not correct.

10. Use the pressure gauge to read the burner pressure at nipple (2) (3.4.3 "Gas data").

If the burner pressure is not correct and the appliance is fitted with a blank plate, you will not be able to adjust the pressure. Finalise (3.13.4 "Finalising"), and in this case, consult your installation engineer or supplier.

If the appliance is indeed fitted with a burner pressure regulator, the pressure can be adjusted as described in the procedure (3.13.3 "Adjusting the pressure").

3.13.3 Adjusting the pressure

1. Remove the cap (4) from the burner pressure regulator (3).
2. Correct the burner pressure by turning the adjusting screw (5), depending on the correction required:
   - Adjustment screw anticlockwise: burner pressure decreases.
   - Adjustment screw clockwise: burner pressure increases.
3. Cover the opening of the adjusting screw and check the burner pressure against the value given in the gas table (3.4.3 "Gas data").
4. If the pressure is not set correctly, repeat the preceding steps until the correct pressure is attained.
5. Fit the cap (4) back on the burner pressure regulator.
6. Activate the "OFF mode" of the electronic controller:

7. If the MENU is not displayed:
   press .
   - Use ↑ and ↓ to place the cursor beside OFF.
   - Confirm with ENTER.
8. Wait until the fan has stopped, and switch the electronic controller off.

Caution
Failure to wait until the fan stops can cause damage to the appliance.

9. Finish off (3.13.4 "Finalising").

3.13.4 Finalising

1. Shut off the gas supply.
2. Disconnect the two pressure gauges and retighten the sealing screws in the test nipples.
3. Replace the cover.

Note
Before starting-up the appliance, take time to fill in the warranty card supplied with the appliance. This enables us to guarantee the quality of our systems, and to further enhance our warranty procedure.

Please return this card as soon as possible. Your customer will then receive a warranty certificate with our warranty conditions.

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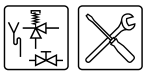

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4 Conversion to a different gas category

Caution
The conversion may only by carried out by an authorised installation engineer.

If the appliance must operate on a family of gases (LP gas or natural gas) or other gas category than that for which the appliance has been set at the factory, the appliance will have be adapted using a special conversion kit.

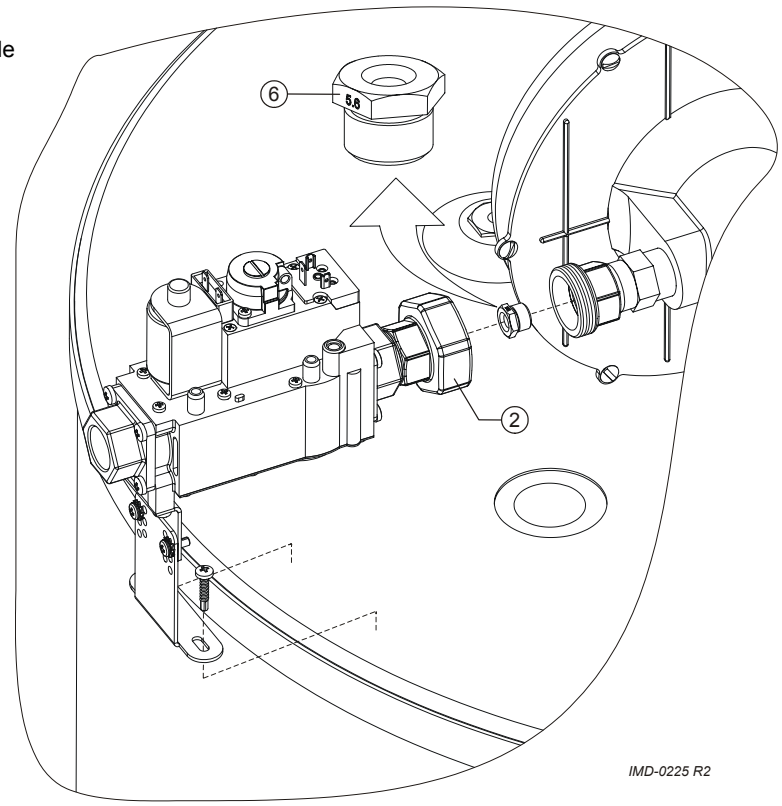
Caution
You must check the supply pressure and burner pressure once the conversion is complete.

Orifice assembly

Legend

Unused numbers are not applicable

2. three-part gas coupling
6. orifice with stamped figures



1. Isolate the appliance from the power supply (10.3 "Electrically isolating the appliance").
2. Shut off the gas supply.
3. Undo the screws of the plastic covers.
4. Carefully remove the covers from the appliance.

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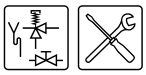

5. Detach the 3-part gas coupling (2) adjacent to the burner.
6. Select and fit the correct orifice from the conversion kit, based on the gas table (3.4.3 "Gas data"). The injector diameter is stamped into each injector (6).
7. Refit the 3-part gas coupling (2).
8. Check the burner pressure and supply pressure (3.13 "Checking the supply pressure and burner pressure").
9. Replace the cover.
10. Remove the sticker showing the new gas category from the conversion kit, and attach it below the appliance's rating plate. This clearly indicates that the appliance may no longer be run on the gas for which it was originally supplied.
11. Start (9 "Starting and running") the appliance.

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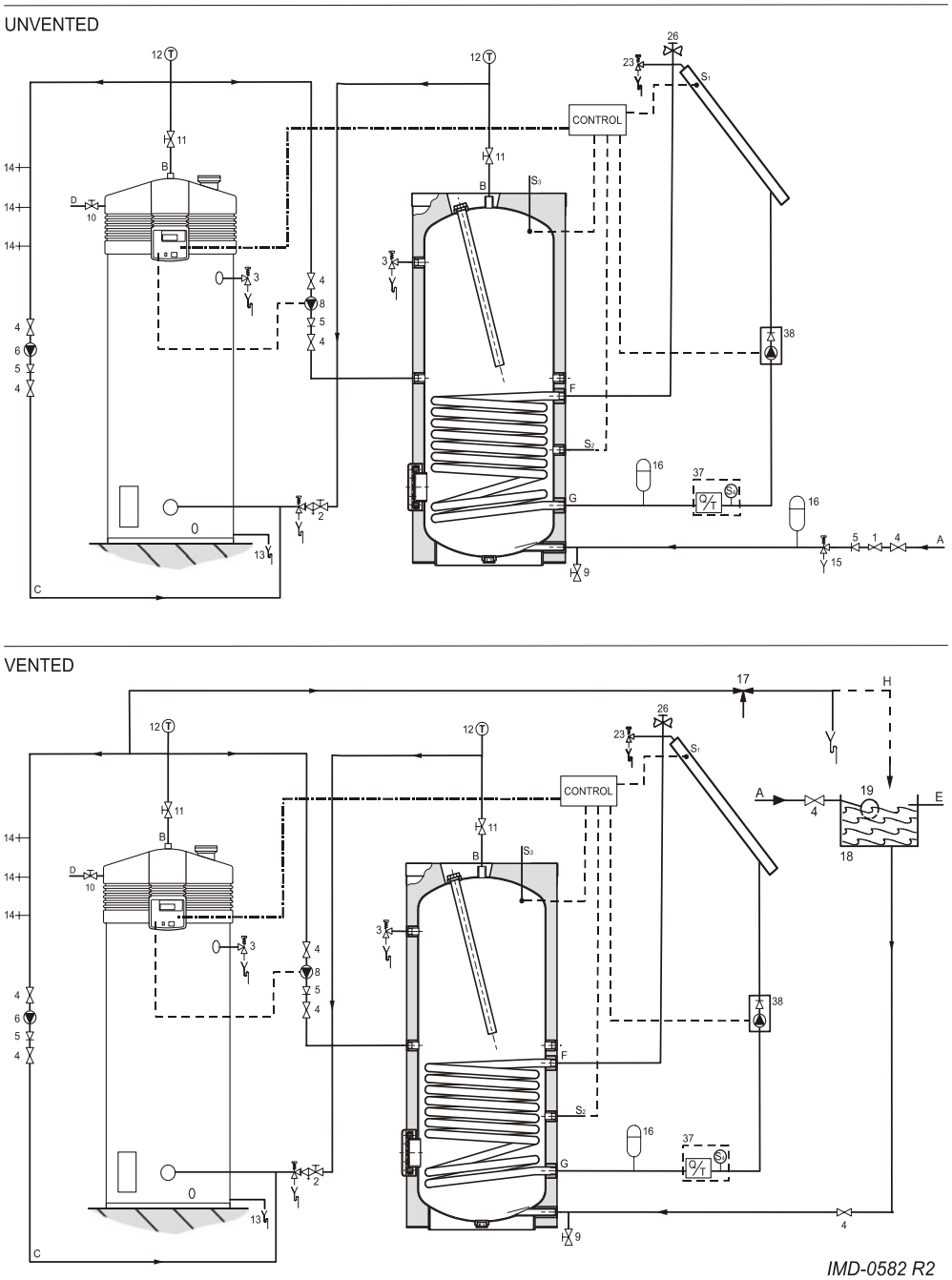
5 Filling

5.1 Installation diagram

This figure shows the installation diagram. This diagram is used in the sections in which the actual connection process is described.

Installation diagram



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Legend

Only applicable numbers are mentioned.

1. pressure-reducing valve (mandatory if the mains water pressure exceeds 8 bar)
3. T&P valve (mandatory)
4. stop valve (recommended in pipe C and mandatory in pipe A)
5. non-return valve (mandatory)
6. circulation pump (optional)
9. drain valve
10. manual gas valve (mandatory)
11. service stop valve (recommended)
12. temperature gauge (recommended)
13. condensation drainage (mandatory)
14. hot water draw-off points
16. expansion vessel (mandatory)
17. 3-way aeration valve (recommended)
18. water tank
19. float valve
23. pressure valve (mandatory)
26. air bleed (mandatory)
37. combined Q/T sensor (optional)
38. solar heating system pump station (modulating - mandatory)

A. cold water supply
B. hot water supply
C. circulation pipe
D. gas supply
E. overflow pipe
F. heat exchanger supply
G. heat exchanger return
H. overflow safety

S1. collector sensor (mandatory)
S2. tank sensor (mandatory)
S3. top tank sensor (mandatory)
S4. heat exchanger discharge sensor (optional)

Note
In the above diagram, there is a non-return valve in the station. This may only be used in closed (pressure) systems. In systems with drain back, it is prohibited to fit a non-return valve in the solar heating system.

5.2 Filling unvented installations

To fill the appliance, proceed as follows:

1. Open the stop valve (11) in the hot water pipe and, if present, the stop valves (4) for the circulation pump (6).
2. Close the drain valve (9).
3. Open the nearest hot water draw-off point (14).
4. Open the stop valves (11) between the storage tank and the appliance.
5. Open the stop valve (4) on the cold water side (A) so that cold water flows into the appliance.
6. Completely fill the appliance. When a full water jet flows from the nearest draw-off point, the appliance is full.
7. Bleed the entire installation of air, for example by opening all draw-off points.
8. The appliance is now under water supply pressure. There should be no water coming out of the expansion valve (15) or out of the P-valve (23). If there is, the cause might be:
   - The water supply pressure is greater than the specified 8 bar. Rectify this by fitting a pressure reducing valve (1).
   - The expansion valve in the protected cold supply setup is defective or incorrectly fitted.

5.3 Filling vented installations

To fill the appliance, proceed as follows:

1. Open the stop valve (11) in the hot water pipe and, if present, the stop valves (4) for the circulation pump (6).
2. Close the drain valve (9).
3. Open the nearest hot water draw-off point (14).
4. Open the stop valves (11) between the storage tank and the appliance.
5. Open the stop valve (4) on the cold water side (A) so that cold water flows into the appliance.

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6. Completely fill the appliance. When a full water jet flows from the nearest draw-off point, the appliance is full.
7. Bleed the entire installation of air, for example by opening all draw-off points.
8. The appliance is now under water supply pressure. There should be no water coming out of the P-valve (23). If this does happen, the P-valve might be defective or incorrectly fitted.

5.4 Filling solar heating system

5.4.1 Filling solar heating system with glycol

Note
No special safety measures are required when working with the diluted glycol solution specified by the manufacturer. For more information about the fluid, please contact the manufacturer.

Warning
Before filling the solar heating system to replenish the heating fluid, make certain that:
- The appliance is switched off (10.2 "Shut the appliance down for a brief period ("OFF mode")").
- The solar heating system is switched off. Refer to the documentation of the solar heating system.
- The appliance has cooled down sufficiently to prevent personal injury (burns).

Note
The filling procedure described in this manual is intended for the pump system supplied by the supplier of the appliance. For any other system, you should follow the procedure for that system.

Warning
To avoid contaminating the glycol, you should flush the solar heating system through with water before filling.

Flushing with water

1. Connect a water supply to the filling point of the pump station.
2. Connect a drain hose to the drain point.
3. Open the taps of both supply and drain point.
4. Open the water supply tap.
5. Allow the system to spool through until no further contamination comes out of the drain hose.
6. Then shut off the water supply.
7. Drain all remaining water from the system.
8. Now you can fill the system with glycol.

Filling with glycol

1. Insert the hose of the glycol pump into the jerry can containing the glycol.
2. Tighten the pump onto the jerry can using the swivel.
3. Connect the hose of the glycol pump to the inlet combination of the pump station.
4. Open the valve of the inlet combination.
5. Plug the glycol pump into a mains socket.
6. Start the glycol pump using the ON/OFF switch on the glycol pump.

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7. Stop the glycol pump as soon as the pressure gauge on the pump station begins to rise.
8. Completely bleed the system of air at the air bleed point (26, see installation diagram).
9. Close the air bleed when no further air comes out.
10. Repeat steps 6 through 9 until glycol runs out of the air bleed (26).

Note
The system does not need be filled to a certain pressure. The pressure in the system will increase when the fluid heats up and expands.

11. Switch off the glycol pump.
12. Close the valve of the inlet combination and disconnect the glycol pump (including the hoses).

Note
Dispose of the residual glycol in the filler hose in an environment-friendly manner, and according to local regulations.

Caution
The very first time the appliance is started, the correct fluid must be set (12.8.2 "Setting the heating fluid type in the solar heating system") using the Service Menu.

Note
If the system is equipped with a drain-back tank, then the system must be filled to a certain pressure. For the installation and filling of a drain-back tank, please refer to the installation and users manual of the solar collector.

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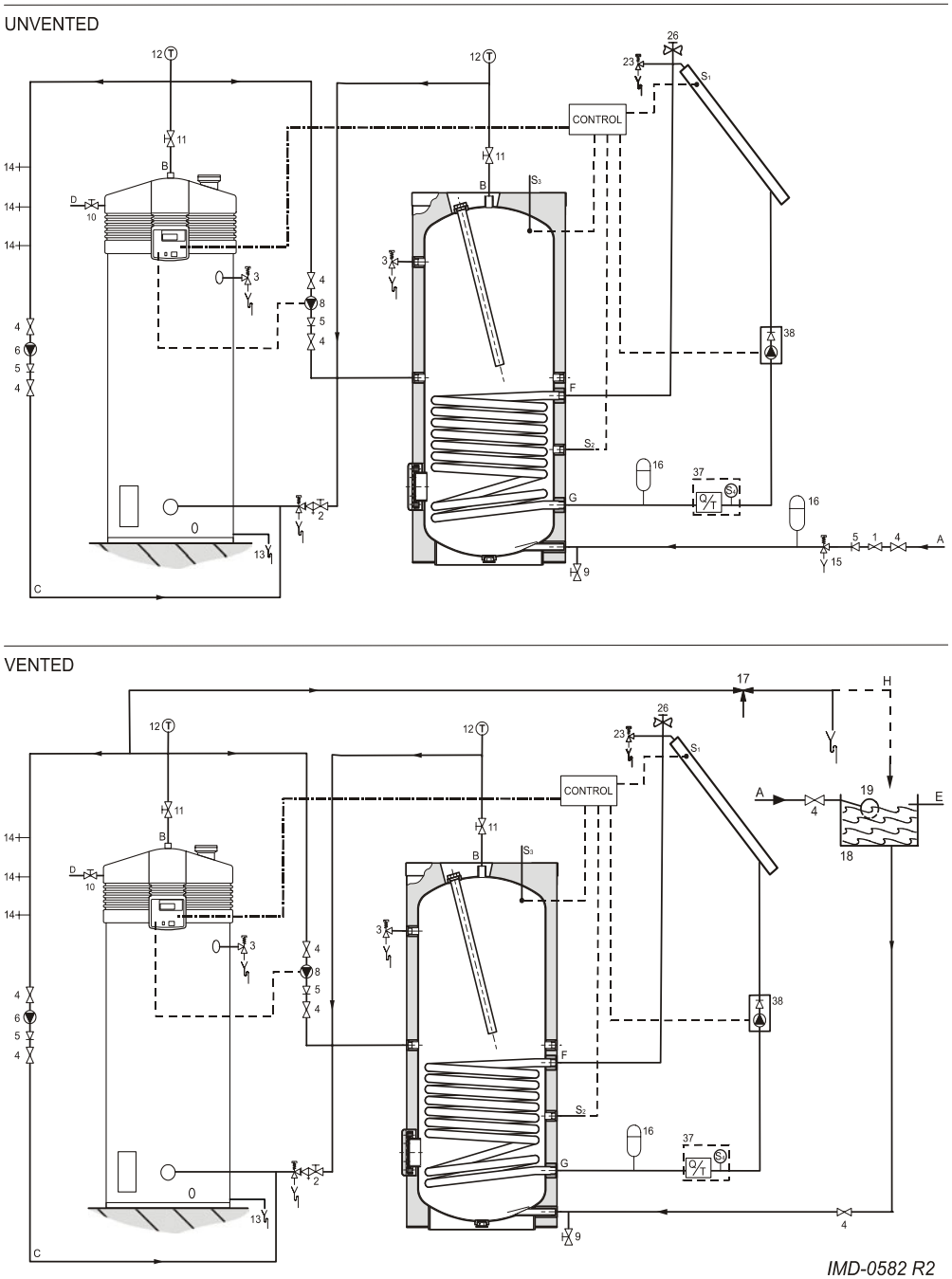
6 Draining

6.1 Installation diagram

This figure shows the installation diagram. This diagram is used in the sections in which the actual connection process is described.

Installation diagram



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Legend

Only applicable numbers are mentioned.

1. pressure-reducing valve (mandatory if the mains water pressure exceeds 8 bar)
3. T&P valve (mandatory)
4. stop valve (recommended in pipe C and mandatory in pipe A)
5. non-return valve (mandatory)
6. circulation pump (optional)
9. drain valve
10. manual gas valve (mandatory)
11. service stop valve (recommended)
12. temperature gauge (recommended)
13. condensation drainage (mandatory)
14. hot water draw-off points
16. expansion vessel (mandatory)
17. 3-way aeration valve (recommended)
18. water tank
19. float valve
23. pressure valve (mandatory)
26. air bleed (mandatory)
37. combined Q/T sensor (optional)
38. solar heating system pump station (modulating - mandatory)

A. cold water supply
B. hot water supply
C. circulation pipe
D. gas supply
E. overflow pipe
F. heat exchanger supply
G. heat exchanger return
H. overflow safety

S1. collector sensor (mandatory)
S2. tank sensor (mandatory)
S3. top tank sensor (mandatory)
S4. heat exchanger discharge sensor (optional)

Note
In the above diagram, there is a non-return valve in the station. This may only be used in closed (pressure) systems. In systems with drain back, it is prohibited to fit a non-return valve in the solar heating system.

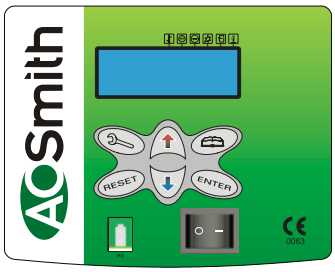
6.2 Draining unvented installations

1. Activate the MENU with .

2. Position the cursor in front of OFF.
3. Confirm OFF with ENTER.
4. Wait until the fan has stopped. The symbol is then dimmed.

Caution
Failure to wait until the fan stops purging can cause damage to the appliance.

5. Switch the appliance OFF (position 0) using the ON/OFF switch on the control panel.



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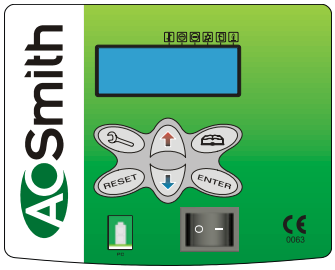
6. Isolate the water heater from the power supply by putting the isolator between the appliance and the mains power supply to position 0.
7. Shut off the gas supply (10).
8. Close the stop valve (11) in the hot water pipe.
9. Close the supply valve (4) in the cold water supply (A).
10. Open the drain valve (9).
11. Bleed the appliance (or installation) so that it drains completely.

6.3 Draining vented installations

1. Activate the MENU with .
2. Position the cursor in front of OFF.
3. Confirm OFF with ENTER.
4. Wait until the fan has stopped. The symbol is then dimmed.

Caution
Failure to wait until the fan stops purging can cause damage to the appliance.

5. Switch the appliance OFF (position 0) using the ON/OFF switch on the control panel.



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6. Isolate the water heater from the power supply by putting the isolator between the appliance and the mains power supply to position 0.
7. Shut off the gas supply (10).
8. Close the stop valve (11) in the hot water pipe.
9. Close the stop valve (4) between the water tank and the cold water inlet (A).
10. Open the drain valve (9).
11. Bleed the appliance (or installation) so that it drains completely.

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6.4 Draining solar heating system

6.4.1 Draining glycol-filled system

Note
No special safety measures are required when working with the diluted glycol solution specified by the manufacturer. For more information about the fluid, please contact the manufacturer.

1. Activate the MENU with .

2. Position the cursor in front of OFF.
3. Confirm OFF with ENTER.
4. Wait until the fan has stopped. The symbol is then dimmed.

Caution
Failure to wait until the fan stops purging can cause damage to the appliance.

Warning
The fluid in the pipes and the pipes themselves can be extremely hot! Wait therefore until the appliance has cooled down sufficiently.

Note
The draining procedure described in this manual is intended for the pump system supplied by the appliance supplier. For any other system, you should follow the procedure for that system.

1. Switch off the solar heating system.
2. Connect a hose to the lowest drain point in the solar heating system.
3. Insert the hose into the glycol jerry can.
4. Open the valve of the lowest drain point.
5. Open the air bleed point (26) of the solar heating system.
6. Close the drain point when the jerry can is full.
7. Insert the hose into a new jerry can, and connect it to the drain point.
8. Repeat steps 6 and 7 until no further glycol comes out of the system.
9. Close the air bleed point and the valve of the drain point.
10. Remove the hose.

Note
Dispose of the drained glycol in an environment-friendly manner, and according to local regulations.

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7 The control panel

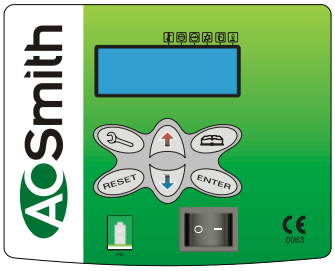
7.1 Introduction

Topics covered in this chapter:

- Controls;
- Meaning of icons;
- Electronic controller ON/OFF switch;
- Navigation buttons;
- PC connection.

7.2 Controls

The figure shows the electronic controller.



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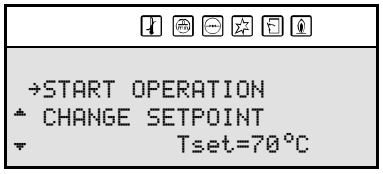
The control panel is completely menu-driven, and comprises:

- a 4-line display with 20 characters per line;
- 6 pushbuttons for operating the appliance (below the display);
- 6 graphical symbols (above the display);
- a connector for a service PC;
- an ON/OFF switch.

The pushbuttons are divided into three groups:

- Navigation buttons:
  - Buttons for UP ↑, and DOWN ↓;
  - Enter: ENTER;
  - Reset button: RESET
- the main menu (11 "Main menu"): ;
- the service program (12 "Service program"): . This chapter is specifically intended for the service and maintenance engineer and installation engineer.

In this manual, the display of the electronic controller is shown as in the figure, both with and without icons.



7.3 Meaning of icons

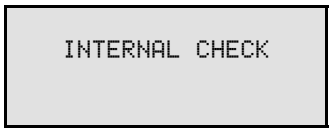
The table explains the meanings of the icons.

Icons and their meaning

	Name	Meaning
	Heat demand	Heat demand detected
	Purge	Pre- and post-purge using fan
	Pressure switch	Pressure switch is closed
	Glowing	(Pre)glow
	Gas control	Gas control open/ignition
	Flame detection	Appliance operational

7.4 Electronic controller ON/OFF switch

The ON/OFF switch of the electronic controller is used to switch the appliance ON and OFF. Note that in the OFF position the appliance remains electrically live, in order for the continuous pump to stay running.



After switching on, the text INTERNAL CHECK appears on the display for about 10 seconds. Themain menu (11 "Main menu") then appears. If no selection is made in the main menu, the appliance automatically switches to the OFF mode (8.2 "Operating modes").

Note
To electrically isolate the appliance, you must use the isolator between the appliance and the mains power supply.

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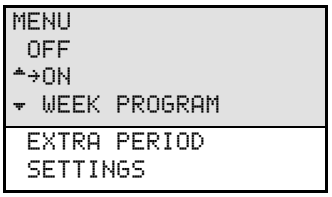
7.5 Navigation buttons

The use of these buttons is explained with the help of the figure that shows the main menu (11 "Main menu").

The navigation buttons are:

- Buttons for UP ↑, and DOWN ↓;
- Enter: ENTER;
- Reset button: RESET.

The ▲ arrows and ▼ indicate that you can scroll up and/or down. Use the buttons ↑ and ↓ to scroll.



The cursor → points to the option to be activated. In the display as shown in the figure, you can scroll through the main menu.

The main menu comprises: OFF, ON, WEEK PROGRAM, EXTRA PERIOD and SETTINGS. You have to scroll down further to see the options EXTRA PERIOD and SETTINGS.

The selected option is confirmed using ENTER.

Pressing the RESET button takes you back one page in a menu and discards all options selected in the current menu.

Note
The RESET button is also used to reset the appliance following an error.

7.6 PC connection

The PC connection is solely intended to enable technicians from A.O. Smith to display the status and history of the appliance. These details can be important for troubleshooting and/or responding to complaints.

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8 Status of the appliance

8.1 Introduction

Topics covered in this chapter:

- Operating modes;
- Error conditions;
- Service condition.

8.2 Operating modes

When running, the appliance has four basic operating modes, namely:

- OFF
- ON
- EXTRA
- PROG

8.2.1 OFF

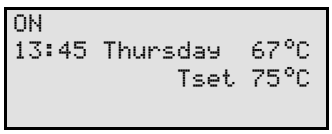
In this mode, the frost protection is activated. The figure shows the display with the following information:

- line one: the text OFF;
- line two: the time, the day and alternately (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle") T_1 and T_{net}.
- lines three and four: the text FROST PROTECTION ACTIVATED.

8.2.2 ON

In this mode, the appliance continually responds to the hot water demand. The figure shows the display with the following information:

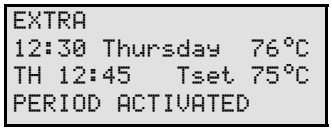
- line one: the text ON;
- line two: the time, the day and alternately (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle") T_1 and T_{net}.
- line three: the programmed water temperature T_{set};
- line four: blank when the appliance is idle, or depending on the heating cycle (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle"), displays a text such as HEAT DEMAND.



8.3 EXTRA

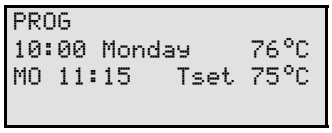
In this mode, one extra period is programmed and activated. In this mode, the OFF orPROG mode is temporarily overruled to fulfil a single period of demand. Once the period has passed, the appliance automatically returns to the previous operating mode. The figure shows the display with the following information:

- line one: the text EXTRA;
- line two: the time, the day and alternately (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle") T_1 and T_{net};
- line three: the switch-on time, and the related water temperature setting;
- line four: the text PERIOD ACTIVATED.



8.3.1 PROG

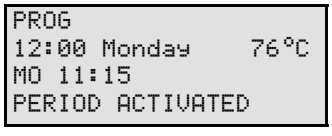
In this mode a preset week program is active, and the appliance responds continually to demand within the time periods set in the week program. There are two distinct situations possible in this mode:



1. **The current time falls within a set time period of the week program.**

   The figure shows the display with the following information:

   - line one: the text PROG;
   - line two: the time, the day and T_1 and T_{net} alternately (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle");
   - line three: the next scheduled switch-off time and the water temperature T_{set} of the active period;
   - line four: is empty, or depending on the heating cycle (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle"), a text such as HEAT DEMAND.



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2. **The current time falls outside a set time period of the week program.**

   The figure shows the display with the following information:

   - line one: the text PROG;
   - line two: the time, the day and T_1 and T_{net} alternately (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle");
   - line three: the next scheduled switch-on time;
   - line four: displays the text PERIOD ACTIVATED.

In all modes, the temperature may at any moment drop below the desired temperature. The appliance then enters a heating cycle. This heating cycle is identical (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle") for all basic operating modes.

Note
Setting and if necessary programming of the basic operating modes are described in the main menu (11 "Main menu") chapter.

8.4 Error conditions

The figure shows an example of an error condition. If the appliance enters this condition, the display will show the following information:

- line one: error code comprising a letter and two digits, followed by the error description;
- lines two to four: alternately, a brief explanation of the error, and a brief action to resolve the error.

```
S04: SENSOR ERROR

       CHECK
  SENSOR OR DUMMY
```

Caution
The displayed action to resolve the error may only be performed by a service and maintenance engineer.

There are various types of errors:

- LOCK OUT ERRORS

  When the cause has been removed, these errors require a reset with the button RESET before the appliance can resume operation.

- BLOCKING ERRORS

  These errors disappear automatically once the cause of the error has been removed, after which the appliance resumes operation by itself.

The display does not show what type of error has been detected. A comprehensive overview of the errors is provided elsewhere in the manual (13 "Troubleshooting").

If, as end-user, you find the appliance in an error condition, you may attempt to restart the appliance by pressing the RESET button

However, if the error returns or occurs several times in a short time you must contact your service and maintenance engineer.

8.5 Service condition

The figure shows the message

```
 !!!  WARNING   !!!

MAX. BURNING HOURS:
  SERVICE REQUIRED
```

SERVICE REQUIRED.Should this message appear, then the appliance is in need of a service and maintenance inspection. In that case, contact your service and maintenance engineer.

Note
The message SERVICE REQUIREDis based on the number of expired burning hours and the preset service interval. Should the service interval have been incorrectly selected, contact the service and maintenance engineer for instructions on how to adjust this. Information on the maintenance frequency is provided elsewhere in the manual (14 "Maintenance frequency").

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9 Starting and running

9.1 Introduction

Topics covered in this chapter:

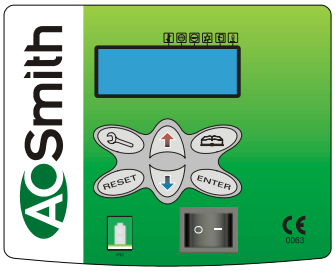
- Starting the appliance.
- The appliance's heating cycle.

Note
The first time the appliance is started, you must enter (12.8 "Solar heating system configuration") the settings of the solar heating system

9.2 Starting the appliance

Start the appliance as follows:

1. Fill the appliance (5 "Filling").
2. Open (3.5 "Installation diagram") the manual gas valve.
3. Switch on the power to the appliance using the isolator between the appliance and the power supply.
4. Switch the electronic controller **ON** by setting the ON/OFF switch to **position I**.



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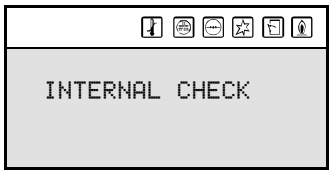
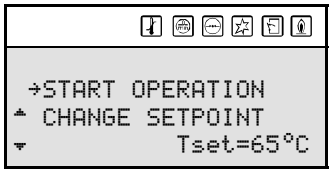
The display will now show INTERNAL CHECK for about 10 seconds, and will then go to the main menu.



Note
The first time the appliance is started, you must set (12.8.2 "Setting the heating fluid type in the solar heating system") the heating fluid type of the solar heating system.

5. Press once on the blue arrow (🡻) to position the cursor beside ON, then press ENTER:



6. Confirm the selection START OPERATION with ENTER.

   The appliance is now in "ON mode". If there is a heat demand, the appliance will run through the heating cycle (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle").

   If the heating cycle is not run, then there is no demand; should this happen, then Tset will probably need to be set (11.4 "Setting the water temperature").

9.3 The appliance's heating cycle

The appliance's heating cycle is activated as soon as the measured water temperature (T_{net}) falls below the threshold value (T_{set}). This threshold value depends on the currently selected appliance operating mode. For example, if the appliance is in "OFF mode" (frost protection), then this value is 5°C. If the appliance is in "ON mode", then this threshold value is selectable, for example, 65°C.

The heating cycle runs in turn through the following states:

1. HEAT DEMAND;
2. PRE-PURGE;
3. PRESSURE SWITCH;
4. PRE-GLOW;
5. IGNITION;
6. RUNNING;
7. POST-PURGE.

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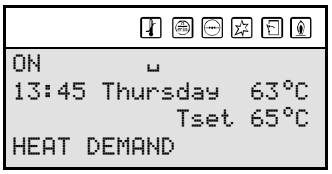
The complete cycle is explained in the following example, which assumes the appliance is in the basic mode ON.

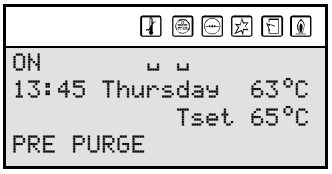
Note
The same heating cycle applies to the other operating modes.

Once the appliance starts, it will run through the following steps:

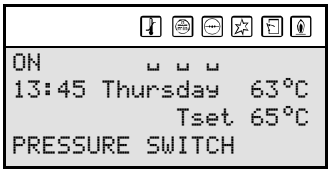
1. The water temperature drops below the set temperature of (for example) 65°C. The electronic controller detects a demand and starts the heating cycle.
   - The icon is activated.
   - The message HEAT DEMAND appears.



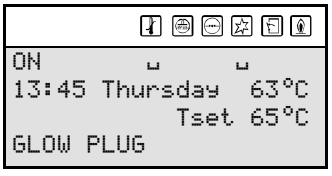
2. Once demand is registered, the fan is started to exhaust any gases that may be present. This phase is called pre-purge and lasts about 15 seconds.
   - The icon is activated.
   - The message PRE PURGE appears.



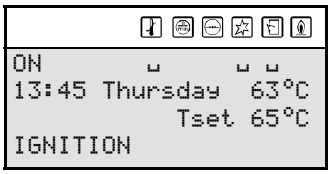
3. During the pre-purge, the pressure switch closes.
   - The icon is activated.
   - The message PRESSURE SWITCH appears.



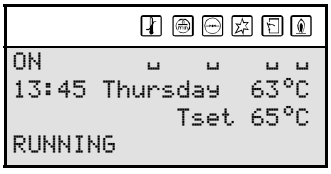
4. After some time, the pre-purge ceases and the electronic controller reduces the fan speed to the ignition speed. This is followed by the (pre-)glow of the hot surface igniter.
   - The icons and are dimmed
   - The icon is activated.



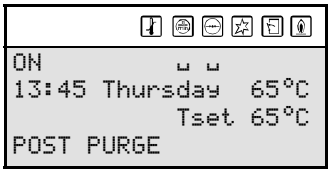
5. After a number of seconds pre-glow, the gas control is opened and ignition takes place.
   - The icon is activated.
   - The message IGNITION appears.



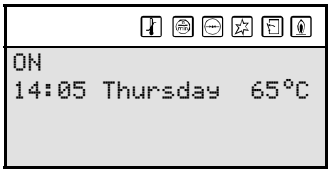
6. After ignition, the flame is detected and the appliance will be running. This means that actual heating has started. The fan speed then increases to the normal working speed, and the pressure switch closes:
   - The icon is dimmed.
   - The icons and are activated.
   - The message RUNNING appears.



7. When the water is up to temperature, the heat demand drops off and the post-purge starts. This lasts about 25 seconds.
   - The icons , and are dimmed.
   - The icon is activated.
   - The message POST PURGE appears.



8. Following the post-purge, the fan stops and the pressure switch opens:
   - The icons and are dimmed.
   - The message POST PURGE vanishes.



With any subsequent heat demand, the heating cycle will resume from step 1.

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10 Shutting down

10.1 Introduction

This chapter describes:

- Shut the appliance down for a brief period ("OFF mode");
- Electrically isolating the appliance;
- Shutting the appliance down for a long period.

10.2 Shut the appliance down for a brief period ("OFF mode")

To shut the appliance down for a brief period, you must activate the frost protection.

You can use the frost protection to prevent water freezing in the appliance.

Activate the frost protection as follows:

1. Press the button to select the main menu.
2. Use ↑ and ↓ to position the cursor in front of OFF.
   Confirm with ENTER.

```
OFF
13:45 Thursday  6°C
FROST PROTECTION
ACTIVATED
```

The frost protection cuts in if the water temperature drops below 5°C. The text FROST will then appear on line one of the display. The appliance heats the water to 20°C (T_{set}) and drops back to the OFF mode.

Note
These values of 5°C and 20°C cannot be adjusted.

10.3 Electrically isolating the appliance

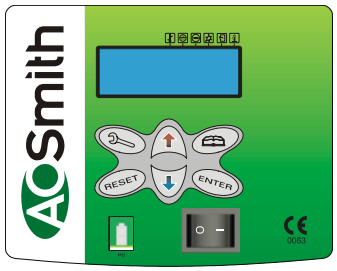
The appliance should only be isolated from mains power in the correct way. The correct procedure is as follows:

1. Activate the MENU with .
2. Position the cursor in front of OFF.
3. Confirm OFF with ENTER.

```
MENU
 →OFF
 ▲ ON
 ▼ WEEK PROGRAM
```

Caution
Failure to wait until the fan stops purging can cause damage to the appliance.

4. Wait until the fan has stopped. The symbol is then dimmed.
5. Switch the appliance **OFF (position 0)** using the ON/OFF switch on the control panel.



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6. Isolate the appliance from the power supply by setting the isolator between the appliance and the mains power supply to position 0.

10.4 Shutting the appliance down for a long period

Drain the appliance if you are shutting it down for a long period. Proceed as follows:

1. Isolate the appliance from the power supply (10.3 "Electrically isolating the appliance").
2. Shut off the gas supply.
3. Close the stop valve in the hot water pipe.
4. Close the supply valve of the protected cold supply set-up.
5. Open the drain valve
6. Bleed the appliance (or installation) so that it drains completely.

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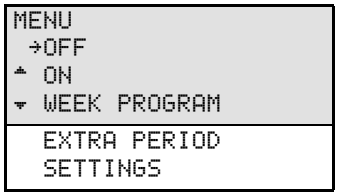
11 Main menu

11.1 Introduction

The MENU is reached by pressing the 🕮 button on the electronic controller.



The main menu comprises:

- OFF
  Select this option if you wish to turn off (10 "Shutting down") the appliance for a brief period, but do not wish to drain it. In this mode, the frost protection is active. This prevents water from freezing in the appliance.
- ON
  In this mode, the appliance continually responds to the hot water demand. (11.3 "Switching on the "ON mode"")
- WEEK PROGRAM
  Select this option to allow the appliance to respond to demand only during pre-programmed periods (11.5 "Week program"). Outside those periods, only frost protection is active.
- EXTRA PERIOD
  Select this option to overrule the OFF mode or PROG mode (i.e. Week program) so that a single temporary period (11.10 "Extra period") of heat demand will be fulfilled.
- SETTINGS
  Select this option to set (11.12 "Settings") the language and the time. You can also use this option to display the regulation interval (temperature), and the ignition and working speeds of the fan.

Note
If you fail to make any selection with the main menu open, then after 30 seconds, the appliance will automatically return to the mode it was previously in.

11.2 Notational convention for menu-related instructions

The MENU (🕮) of the electronic controller is divided into submenus. For example, SETTINGS is one of the functions reached from the main menu. The SETTINGS menu is divided into submenus in turn.

For example, LANGUAGE is a submenu of SETTINGS. So, for example, to select the LANGUAGE menu, this manual uses the following notational convention:

- 🕮 : SETTINGS | LANGUAGE
  Confirm with ENTER.

This means:

1. 🕮 : Activate the main menu with 🕮.
2. SETTINGS: Use the ↑ and/or ↓ buttons to go to SETTINGS and confirm with ENTER.
3. LANGUAGE: Use the ↑ and/or ↓ buttons to go to LANGUAGE
4. Confirm with ENTER. After entering ENTER, you will have activated the LANGUAGE submenu.

11.3 Switching on the "ON mode"

You can switch the appliance to the ON mode from any operational mode, as follows:

1. 🕮 : ON | START OPERATION
   Confirm with ENTER.

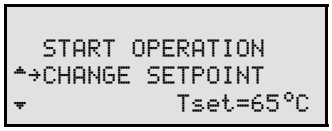
Note
First consult the chapter about switching on (9 "Starting and running") too.

11.4 Setting the water temperature

11.4.1 Setting the water temperature via the SET POINT MENU

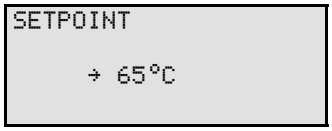
Set the water temperature via:

1. 🕮: ON | CHANGE SETPOINT
   Confirm with ENTER.



2. Use:

- ↑ to increase the value;
- ↓ to decrease the value.
- Confirm with ENTER.After confirming, the appliance enters "ONmode".



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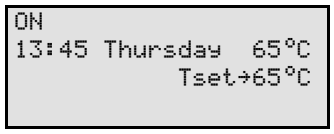
11.4.2 Setting water temperature during ON mode

The water temperature can also be directly adjusted when the appliance is in the "ON mode". Simply use:

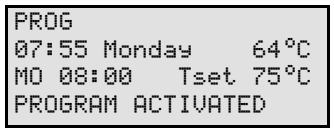
- ⬆ to increase the value;
- ⬇ to decrease the value.
- Confirm with ENTER.



11.5 Week program

Using the week program, you can set the water temperature for the days and times you want.

If the appliance is running under a week program, this is indicated on the display by the PROG text on the first line (see the figure). The second line shows the time of day, the day of the week and the temperature. The third line shows the next switching time of the week program and the programmed temperature. The fourth line shows the PROGRAM ACTIVATED text.



The appliance's default week program switches the appliance on every day at 00:00 and off at 23:59. The default water temperature setting is 65°C.

If you want, you can change every setting in the appliance's standard week program.

If the water temperature becomes too low while the week program is running, the appliance will run through the heating cycle (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle") and return to the week program.

This following are discussed:

- Starting and stopping the week program
- Changing the appliance's standard week program
- Adding times to a week program
- Deleting times from a week program

11.6 Starting and stopping the week program

The week program can be started up from any other operating mode, as follows:

1. : WEEK PROGRAM | START OPERATION
   Confirm with ENTER.

A week program can be shut down simply by activating a different operating mode, for example the "ON mode".

11.7 Changing the appliance's standard week program

Note
First fill-in the desired week program on the supplied week program card.

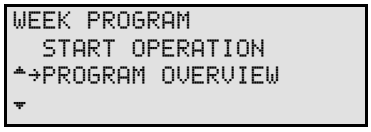
A week program is made up of a number of programmable periods in which you can have the appliance switch on and off. A period consists of:

- switch-on time: day of the week, hours and minutes:
- switch-off time: hours and minutes;
- the water temperature setting;
- on/off setting for a program-controlled pump.

Note
The switch-off time must always be followed by a switch-off time on the same day of the week. A maximum of **three** periods may be programmed per day. You can program a maximum of **21** periods.

Call up the menu for the week program as follows:

- : WEEK PROGRAM | PROGRAM OVERVIEW.
  Confirm with ENTER.



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The display shows the menu for the week program, see the figure below. With the default setting, the program switches on and off every day at 00:00 and 23:59 hours respectively, the water temperature is 65°C and the pump is switched on (P).

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON →SU  00:00 65°C P
OFF SU  23:59
ON  MO  00:00 65°C P
OFF MO  23:59
ON  TU  00:00 65°C P
OFF TU  23:59
ON  WE  00:00 65°C P
OFF WE  23:59
ON  TH  00:00 65°C P
OFF TH  23:59
ON  FR  00:00 65°C P
OFF FR  23:59
ON  SA  00:00 65°C P
OFF SA  23:59
    INSERT
    DELETE
    START OPERATION
```

Example

As an example, we will set the switch-on time for Sunday to 08:15 hours, and the matching switch-off time to 12:45 hours. The water temperature will be set to 75 °C and the pump will run continuously.
The following settings are entered one by one via the menu: the switch-on time, the switch-off time, the desired water temperature, and the mode of the program-controlled pump.

11.7.1 Week program: setting the switch-on time

1. Bring the cursor to SU
   Confirm with ENTER.

```
ON  →SU 00:00
OFF  SU 23:59
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON       SAVE
```

   The day indicated by → flashes.

2. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the desired day. In the example this is SU (Sunday).

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
ON   SU→00:00
OFF  SU 00:59
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON       SAVE
```

   The cursor moves to the hour digits, which flash.

3. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the hours. In the example, this is 08.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the minute digits, which flash.

```
ON   SU 08→00
OFF  SU 08:00
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON       SAVE
```

Note
Because the switch-off time can never be earlier than the switch-on time, the switch-off time setting is automatically adjusted with the switch-on time.

4. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the minutes. In the example, this is 15.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the switch-off hour digits, which flash.

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU→08:15
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON       SAVE
```

11.7.2 Week program: setting the switch-off time

1. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the hours. In the example, this is 12.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the minute digits, which flash.

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12→15
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON       SAVE
```

2. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the minutes. In the example, this is 45.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the desired water temperature.

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12:45
Tset→65°C
PUMP ON       SAVE
```

11.7.3 Week program: setting the water temperature

1. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the water temperature. In the example this is 75°C.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to PUMP ON

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12:45
Tset 75°C
PUMP→ON     SAVE
```


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11.7.4 Week program: setting the program-controlled pump

1. If required, a pump can be controlled during the period. Use ↑ and ↓ to set PUMP ON . The pump ensures a regular circulation of hot water in the hot water pipes. You can skip this step if you there is no pump in your hot water circuit.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to SAVE.

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12:45
Tset 75°C
PUMP→ON     SAVE
```

2. Confirm with ENTER.

   The display shown in the figure will appear.

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON →SU  08:15 75°C P
OFF SU  12:45
ON  MO  00:00 65°C P
OFF MO  23:59
ON  TU  00:00 65°C P
OFF TU  23:59
```

3. If you wish, you can use ↓ to scroll to another day, and change more switch-on times (11.7.1 "Week program: setting the switch-on time") and switch-off times (11.7.2 "Week program: setting the switch-off time").
4. After changing all desired switch-on and switch off times, you can start running the week program:

   Scroll with ↓ to START OPERATION.
   Confirm with ENTER.

11.8 Adding times to a week program

Call up the menu to INSERT switch-on and switch-off times into a week program as follows:

1. : WEEK PROGRAM | PROGRAM OVERVIEW.

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
WEEK PROGRAM
  START OPERATION
↑→PROGRAM OVERVIEW
↓
```

   The display shows the menu for the week program. The cursor points to the active period.

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON →SU  08:15 75°C P
OFF SU  12:45
ON  MO  00:00 65°C P
....................
....................
OFF SA  23:59
    INSERT
    DELETE
    START OPERATION
```

2. Scroll ↓ to INSERT.

   Confirm with ENTER.

The sub-menu for adding a period will appear.

```
ON  →SU  08:15
OFF  SU  12:45
Tset 75°C
PUMP ON       SAVE
```

Example

As an example, we will program an extra period in which the switch-on time is set to 18:00 hours, and the corresponding switch-off time to 22:00 hours. The water temperature will be set to 75 °C and the pump will run continuously.

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON →SU  18:00 75°C P
OFF SU  22:00
ON  MO  00:00 65°C P
OFF MO  23:59
....................
....................
OFF SA  23:59
    INSERT
    DELETE
    START OPERATION
```

3. Proceed as follows:
   a. Set the switch-on time (11.7.1 "Week program: setting the switch-on time").
   b. Set the switch-off time (11.7.2 "Week program: setting the switch-off time").
   c. Set the water temperature (11.7.3 "Week program: setting the water temperature").
   d. Set the program-controlled pump (11.7.4 "Week program: setting the program-controlled pump").
5. To activate the week program with the new period added, scroll down with ↓ to START OPERATION and confirm with ENTER.

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11.9 Deleting times from a week program

All switch-on/off times are shown sequentially in the display. Assume that the switch-on/off times for the appliance are programmed as in the figure.

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON →SU  08:15 75°C P
OFF SU  12:45
ON  SU  18:00 75°C P
OFF SU  22:00
.....................
.....................
OFF SA  23:59
    INSERT
    DELETE
    START OPERATION
```

To delete a period, proceed as follows:

1. : WEEK PROGRAM | PROGRAM OVERVIEW.

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
MENU
  OFF
▲→ON
▼ WEEK PROGRAM
```

2. Scroll with ↓ to PROGRAM OVERVIEW.

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
WEEK PROGRAM
  START OPERATION
▲→PROGRAM OVERVIEW
▼
```

   The display shows the menu for the week program.

3. Scroll with ↓ to DELETE.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   To warn you that you are now working in the delete sub-menu, the cursor is replaced with an exclamation mark (!) and the period settings flash.

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON !SU  08:15 75°C P
OFF SU  12:45
ON  SU  18:00 75°C P
OFF SU  22:00
.....................
.....................
OFF SA  23:59
    INSERT
    DELETE
    START OPERATION
```

4. Scroll with ↓ to the day to be deleted. For example, SU (Sunday) in the second period. See the figure.

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON !SU  18:00 75°C P
OFF SU  22:00
ON  MO  00:00 65°C P
OFF MO  23:59
.....................
.....................
OFF SA  23:59
    INSERT
    DELETE
    START OPERATION
```

5. The lines showing switch-on/off times are replaced by the text DELETE BLOCK?. See the figure.

   Confirm with ENTER.
   (or use RESET to cancel)

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON !    DELETE
OFF     BLOCK?
ON  MO  00:00 65°C P
```

The switching period has been deleted. You will return now to the week program menu. The cursor points to the first programmed period.

```
    DAY TIME  Tset
ON →SU  08:15 75°C P
OFF SU  12:45
ON  MO  00:00 65°C P
OFF MO  23:59
.....................
.....................
OFF SA  23:59
    INSERT
    DELETE
    START OPERATION
```

6. Scroll with ↓ to START OPERATION.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The week program is active.

11.10 Extra period

Use an extra period when you either want to have the appliance switch on and off for a certain period, either without modifying the active week program, or without taking the appliance out of the OFF mode (frost protection active).

If the appliance is running under an "extra period", then this is indicated in the display with the text EXTRA.

```
EXTRA
10:00 Monday    76°C
MO 11:15   Tset 75°C
PERIOD ACTIVATED
```


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If the water temperature becomes too low during the extra period (11.11 "Programming an extra period"), the appliance will run through the heating cycle (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle") and fall back into the extra period.

The same settings can be made for an extra period as for a week program (11.7 "Changing the appliance's standard week program") period.

11.11 Programming an extra period

1. Call up the menu for entering an extra period via:
2. : EXTRA PERIOD

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
MENU
  ON
▲ WEEK PROGRAM
▼→EXTRA PERIOD
```

The display show the settings for the extra period.

Setting the switch-on time

1. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the day. In the example this is SU.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the hour digits, which flash.

```
ON   SU→00:00
OFF  SU 00:59
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON      START
```

2. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the switch-on hour to the desired value. In the example, this is 08.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the minute digits, which flash.

```
ON   SU 08→00
OFF  SU 08:00
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON      START
```

Note
Because the switch-off time can never be earlier than the switch-on time, the switch-off time setting is automatically adjusted with the switch-on time.

3. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the minutes. In the example, this is 15.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the hour digits of the switch-off period.

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU→08:15
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON      START
```

Setting the switch-off time

1. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the hours. In the example, this is 012.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the minute digits, which flash.

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12→15
Tset 65°C
PUMP ON      START
```

2. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the minutes. In the example, this is 45.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to the water temperature. See the figure

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12:45
Tset→65°C
PUMP ON      START
```

Setting the water temperature

1. Use ↑ and ↓ to set the water temperature. In the example this is 75°C.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to PUMP ON

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12:45
Tset 75°C
PUMP→ON START
```

Setting the program-controlled pump

1. If required, a pump can be controlled during the period. Use ↑ and ↓ to set PUMP ON. The pump ensures a regular circulation of hot water in the hot water pipes. You can skip this step if you there is no pump in your hot water circuit.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The cursor moves to START.

```
ON   SU 08:15
OFF  SU 12:45
Tset 75°C
PUMP ON →START
```

2. Confirm with ENTER.

The extra period has been programmed.

Note
Once the extra period has completed running, the controller returns to the mode ON, OFF or WEEK PROGRAM. The following week, the extra period will **NOT** be automatically switched on.

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11.12 Settings

Using the SETTINGS option, you can adjust certain settings and read certain appliance data:

- **Adjustable settings**
  - Language of the menu.
  - Current day of week and time.
- **Displayable appliance specifications**, this category is only relevant to the installation engineer and/or service and maintenance engineer
  - Control range (water temperature).
  - Ignition speed of fan.
  - Working speed of fan.

11.12.1 Setting menu language

To set menu language:

```
MENU
  WEEK PROGRAM
▲ EXTRA PERIOD
▼→SETTINGS
```

1. Call up the menu for selecting the language as follows:
2. : SETTINGS.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The display shows the menu for settings.

```
SETTINGS
 →LANGUAGE
▲ DAY/TIME
▼ SPECIFICATIONS
```

3. The cursor is positioned beside LANGUAGE

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The display shows the language selection menu.

```
LANGUAGE
  ENGLISH
▲ NEDERLANDS
▼→DEUTSCH
  FRANCAIS
  ITALIANO
  CZECH
 ESPANOL
```

4. Scroll with ↓ to the desired language.

   Confirm with ENTER.

The language is set.

11.12.2 Setting day and time

To enter the time and day:

```
MENU
  WEEK PROGRAM
▲ EXTRA PERIOD
▼→SETTINGS
```

1. Call up the menu for entering the day and time as follows:
2. : SETTINGS.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The display shows the menu for settings.
3. Scroll with ↑ and ↓ to DAY/TIME

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
SETTINGS
  LANGUAGE
▲→DAY/TIME
▼ SPECIFICATIONS
```

   The display shows the sub-menu for adjusting the day.

```
DAY
 →Sunday
▲ Monday
▼ Tuesday
  Wednesday
  Thursday
  Friday
  Saturday
```

4. The cursor is positioned beside Sunday.

   Scroll with ↑ and ↓ to the desired day.

   Confirm with ENTER.

   The day has been set. The display shows the sub-menu for adjusting the time.

```
TIME
      →00:00
```

5. The cursor moves to the hour digits, which flash.

   Scroll with ↑ and ↓ to the current hour, for example 15.

   Confirm with ENTER.

```
TIME
       15→00
```

6. The cursor moves to the minute digits, which flash.

   Scroll with ↑ and ↓ to the next minute, for example 45.

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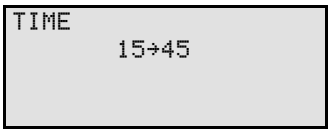
Confirm the minute setting with ENTER



The time has been set.

Note
The appliance takes no account of daylight saving.

11.12.3 Displaying appliance specifications

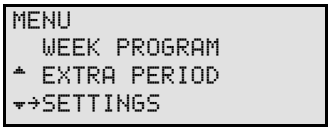
Note
This category is solely intended for the installation engineer and/or service and maintenance engineer.

The table shows the correct settings.

	SGS 80	SGS 100
Ignition fan speed (rpm)	2790	3120
Working speed of fan (rpm)	5100	5700
Regulation interval (°C)	40 - 80	40 - 80

Call up the menu to display the appliance specifications as follows:

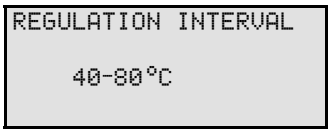
1. : SETTINGS.
   Confirm with ENTER.



2. Scroll with ↓ to SPECIFICATIONS
   Confirm with ENTER.

   The display shows the sub-menu for displaying appliance specifications.

3. Scroll with ↓ to the section to be displayed, for example REGULATION INTERVAL.
   The relevant display appears.



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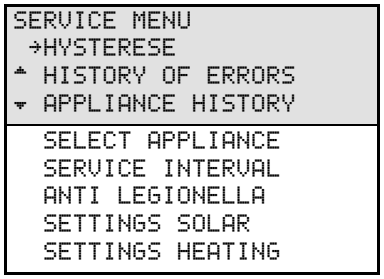
12 Service program

12.1 Introduction

The service program is used by the installation engineer or service and maintenance engineer for:

- Setting the hysteresis
- Displaying the error history
- Displaying the appliance history
- Display the selected appliance
- Setting the service interval
- Setting legionella prevention
- Solar heating system configuration
- Setting the central heating configuration



These sub-menus are briefly described in the following paragraphs. If you are not familiar in general with how to use the displays and menus, first read the relevant chapter (7 "The control panel").

Note
The notation convention for the service menu is identical to that of the main menu (11.2 "Notational convention for menu-related instructions"). The difference is, you use 🔧 to bring up the service program, instead of 🚗 which brings up the main menu.

12.2 Setting the hysteresis

Call up the menu to set the hysteresis as follows:

🔧: HYSTERESE DOWN

For all appliances, the range is 2...7 °C. The default setting for this value is 5 °C.

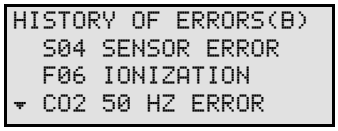
12.3 Displaying the error history

Display the error history as follows:

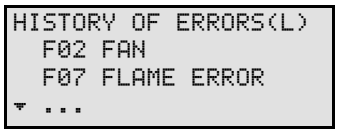
- 🔧: HISTORY OF ERRORS

The controller will display an overview of "Blocking errors" and "Lock out errors". In both cases, the electronic controller reserves 15 lines for the last 15 error messages. If there are fewer than 15 error messages, an ellipsis (...) is displayed. The display first shows the "Blocking errors". When ENTER is pressed, the "Lock out errors" are then displayed.

The figure shows an example of "Blocking errors". In this case, the text HISTORY OF ERRORS is followed by (B).



The figure shows an example of "Lock out errors". In this case, the text HISTORY OF ERRORS is followed by (L).



Note
For an overview of all errors and the possible causes, please refer to the relevant chapter (13 "Troubleshooting").

12.4 Displaying the appliance history

The appliance history submenu is used to display the burning hours, the number of ignitions, the number of flame errors and the number of ignition errors.

Call up the menu for displaying the appliance history as follows:

- 🔧: APPLIANCE HISTORY

  The figure shows an example.

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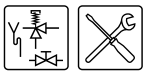

```
APPLIANCE HISTORY
 BURNINGHOURS 000410
▲IGNITIONS    001000
▼FLAME ERRORS 000021
 IGNIT ERROR  000013
```

12.5 Display the selected appliance

Call up the menu for displaying the appliance selection as follows:

- ⚿: SELECT APPLIANCE

  The appliance number can be found on the rating plate.

  The appliance selection has been correctly preset in the factory.

```
SELECT APPLIANCE
 →5934
▲ 8576
▼ 3379
  6527
  ....
```

12.6 Setting the service interval

To aid servicing, the electronic controller includes a service interval which is used to set the frequency of maintenance interval (14.2 "Determining service interval") by the service and maintenance engineer, based on the number of burning hours.

The service interval is based on the number of burning hours. This can be set to 500, 1000 and 1500 hours. The standard setting for number of hours is **500**. Once the preset number of hours is reached, a message (8.5 "Service condition"). to this effect will appear. Adjust the service interval via:

- ⚿: SERVICE INTERVAL

```
SERVICE INTERVAL
 → 500
▲ 1000 BURNING HOURS
▼ 1500
```

12.7 Setting legionella prevention

To prevent infection with legionella bacteria, the appliance heats the water to 65 °C once per week, for 1 hour. This period is adjustable. By default, this period is set to Monday from 02:00 to 03:00 hours.

12.7.1 Switching legionella prevention on and off

To switch legionella prevention on or off, select:

- ⚿: ANTI LEGIONELLA

```
ANTI LEGIONELLA
 →YES
 NO
```

- Select NO to switch legionella prevention off.
- Select YES to switch legionella prevention on. The following display appears:

```
ON MO 02:00 LEG
OFF MO 03:00
Tset 65°C
→START CHANGE
```

- Select START to activate the period currently displayed.

  The following display appears. This display indicates that legionella prevention is switched on.

```
LEG ␣ ␣ ␣ ␣
02:45 Monday 60°C
MO 03:00 Tset 65°C
RUNNING
```

12.7.2 Changing legionella prevention start time

If you wish to change the start time, select:

⚿: ANTI LEGIONELLA | YES | CHANGE

The following display appears.

```
ON ▼MO 02:00 LEG
OFF MO 03:00
Tset 65 o C
START
```

- Now set the day and time the same way as described for setting an extra period in the week menu (11.11 "Programming an extra period"). In this case however, the pump will be automatically started.
- Select START to start.

12.8 Solar heating system configuration

Use the solar heating system settings menu to reach the menus shown here:

```
SETTINGS SOLAR
 →DRAIN BACK
▲ TYPE OF FLUID
▼ DELTA T SOLAR
  SOLAR DIFFERENCE
  SOLAR LIMIT
  QT SENSOR
  CONTRIBUTION
```


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12.8.1 Setting the drain-back tank

Use this menu to specify whether the solar heating system is equipped with a drain-back tank for the heating fluid. Call up the menu as follows:

- ⚙:SETTINGS SOLAR | DRAIN BACK

The default is NO.

```
DRAIN BACK
 YES
 →NO
```

Note
The first time the appliance is started, it is necessary to check whether this setting corresponds with the configuration of the solar heating system.

12.8.2 Setting the heating fluid type in the solar heating system

Use this menu to specify the type of heating fluid used to fill the solar heating system (2.5.4 "Protection for the solar heating system"). Call up the menu as follows:

- ⚙: SETTINGS SOLAR | TYPE OF FLUID

You can select from Glycol and Water. The default is Glycol.

```
TYPE OF FLUID
 →Glycol
 Water
```

Note
The first time the appliance is started, it is necessary to check whether this setting corresponds with the configuration of the solar heating system.

Note
The setting Water is currently not possible

12.8.3 Setting threshold temperature of pump in solar heating system

The pump of the solar heating system is switched on when the difference (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle") between the temperature at the top of the solar collector (sensor S_1) and that in the appliance (sensor S_2) exceeds a certain value. This value can be set to between 5 and 20 °C. Call up this menu as follows:

- ⚙: SETTINGS SOLAR | DELTA T SOLAR

The default value is 10 °C.

```
DELTA T SOLAR

 10°C
```

12.8.4 Setting the solar limit temperature

The solar limit temperature is the maximum water temperature obtained in the appliance via the solar heating system (measured by sensor T_1).

This value can be set between 65 ... 80 °C. The default value is 65 °C.

If you set the solar limit higher than the set point (11.4 "Setting the water temperature"), then once the set point is reached, the solar pump will be started to heat the water further. However, this only makes sense if the solar heating system is actually generating heat. This makes use of the difference between the temperature at the top of the solar collector (S_1) and that in the appliance (measured by S_2). This value is also adjustable (12.8.3 "Setting threshold temperature of pump in solar heating system").

Call up the menu for the solar limit as follows:

- ⚙: SETTINGS SOLAR | SOLAR LIMIT

```
SOLAR LIMIT

 65°C
```

12.8.5 Setting the solar difference

The solar difference is a value that influences how the heating cycle of the appliance proceeds. Call up the menu as follows:

- ⚙: SETTINGS SOLAR | SOLAR DIFFERENCE

```
SOLAR DIFFERENCE
```

The range is 65...80 °C. The standard setting for this margin is 5°C.

12.8.6 Setting the QT sensor yes/no

The energy contribution of the solar heating system can be calculated (12.8.7 "Reading the energy contribution of the solar heating system") with the aid of the Q/T sensor. This calculation is only possible if your installation is equipped with such a Q/T sensor. If this is the case, then you must set this value to YES, otherwise NO. Call up the applicable menu as follows:

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- ⚿: SETTINGS SOLAR | QT SENSOR

```
QT SENSOR
 YES
 →NO
```

12.8.7 Reading the energy contribution of the solar heating system

This option enables you to read out how much energy the solar heating system supplies. For this data to be displayed, the installation must be equipped with a QT sensor (12.8.6 "Setting the QT sensor yes/no").

3 values are reported on the display:

- ACTUAL, actual energy: the amount of energy currently being supplied.
- LAST 24hr, energy supplied over last 24 hours.
- TOTAL, total energy supplied since day 1.

Call up this menu as follows:

- ⚿: SETTINGS SOLAR | CONTRIBUTION

```
CONTRIBUTION
ACTUAL 00000 kW
LAST 24hr 00000 kJ
TOTAL 00000 Mj
```

12.9 Setting the central heating configuration

Use this menu to specify whether a central heating system is connected to the installation.

Note
This function is not yet available.

- ⚿: SETTINGS HEATING

```
SETTINGS HEATING
```


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13 Troubleshooting

13.1 Introduction

A distinction is made between:

- **General errors**

  General errors are not reported on the display. General errors are:

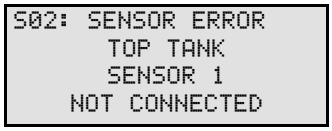
  - Gas smell
  - Display does not light up
  - Insufficient or no hot water.
  - Water leakage
  - Explosive ignition.

  The manual includes a table with general errors (13.2 "Troubleshooting table for general errors").

- **Displayed errors**

  Errors are reported on the display as follows:

  - Line one: an error code and a brief description. The code consists of a letter and two digits.
  - Lines two, three and four: a long description, alternating with a recommended action. See the figures. The first shows a possible error, the second shows the appropriate checking action.



  There are various types of errors, all falling into one of two groups:

  - LOCK OUT ERRORS
    When the cause has been removed, these errors require a reset with the RESET button, before the appliance can resume operation.
  - BLOCKING ERRORS
    These errors disappear automatically once the cause of the error has been removed, after which the appliance resumes operation by itself.

  The manual includes a table of error messages that can appear on the display (13.2 "Troubleshooting table for general errors").

- **Warnings on the display**

  The warnings (13.4 "Displayed warnings") can also apply to the solar heating system.

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13.2 Troubleshooting table for general errors

Warning
Maintenance may only be performed by a qualified service and maintenance engineer.

General errors

Symptom	Cause	Solution	Remark
Gas smell	Gas leak	**Warning** Close the main gas valve immediately. **Warning** Do not operate any switches. **Warning** No naked flames. **Warning** Ventilate the boiler room.	**Warning** Contact your installation engineer or local gas company immediately.
Display is off	Appliance is turned off	Start the appliance up (9 "Starting and running")	
	No supply voltage present	1. Check if the isolator is ON. 2. Check that there is power to the isolator. 3. Check whether the ON/OFF switch of the electronic controller is ON (position I). 4. Check whether there is power to the electrical connector block. 5. The measured voltage must be 230 VAC (-15%, +10%).	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices") If the error persists, consult your installation engineer.
	Defective fuse(s)	Replace fuse(s)	To replace the fuses, you must contact your installation engineer.

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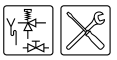

Symptom	Cause	Solution	Remark
Water leakage	Leakage from a water connection (threaded)	Tighten the threaded connection	If the leak persists, consult your installation engineer
	Condensate leakage	Check that the condensation water discharge is working properly. Rectify if necessary	
	Leakage from another nearby water appliance or pipe segment	Trace the leak	
	Leakage from the appliance's tank	Consult the supplier and/or manufacturer	
Explosive ignition	Incorrect supply pressure and/or burner pressure	Set the correct supply pressure and/or burner pressure. (3.13 "Checking the supply pressure and burner pressure")	If ignition is not improved, consult your installation engineer.
	Contaminated burner	Clean the burner(s) (15.4.2 "Clean the burner(s)")	
	Contaminated orifice	Clean the orifice(s) (15.4.3 "Clean the orifice(s)")	
Hot water supply insufficient or absent	Appliance is turned off	Start the appliance up (9 "Starting and running")	
	No supply voltage present	1. Check if the isolator is ON. 2. Check that there is power to the isolator. 3. Check whether the ON/OFF switch of the electronic controller is ON (position I). 4. Check whether there is power to the electrical connector block. 5. The measured voltage must be 230 VAC (-15%, +10%).	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices") If the error persists, consult your installation engineer.
	Hot water supply is used up	Reduce hot water consumption and give the appliance time to heat up.	If there continues to be insufficient hot water, or none at all, consult your installation engineer.
	The controller is in OFF mode.	Switch the controller to the ON mode (11.3 "Switching on the "ON mode"")	
	Temperature (T_{set}) is set too low.	Adjust (11.4 "Setting the water temperature") temperature (T_{set}) to a higher value.	

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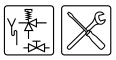

Symptom	Cause	Solution	Remark
Glycol leakage	Leakage from a fluid connection (threaded)	Tighten the threaded connection.	If the leak persists or a component needs replacement, consult your installation engineer
	Leakage from a component	1. Tighten component joints 2. Any defective components must be replaced	
	Leakage from solar heating system	Consult the supplier and/or manufacturer	

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13.3 Troubleshooting table for displayed errors

Displayed errors

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
S01 (blocking error) Open circuit from temperature sensor T2 at bottom of the tank	Sensor is not (correctly) connected	Connect the sensor lead to JP3	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Damaged cable or defective sensor	Replace the sensor	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S02 (blocking error) Open circuit in sensor 1 of temperature sensor T_1 at the top of the tank(1).	Sensor is not (correctly) connected	Connect the sensor lead to JP5	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Damaged cable or defective sensor	Replace sensor T_1	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S03 (blocking error) Open circuit in sensor 2 of temperature sensor T1 at the top of the tank (1).	Sensor is not (correctly) connected	Connect the sensor lead to JP5	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Damaged cable or defective sensor	Replace sensor T_1	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S04 (blocking error) Open circuit from dummy 1	Dummy is not (correctly) connected	Connect the dummy sensor (dummy sensor 1 and 2) leads to JP4.	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Defective dummy	Replace the dummy sensor	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S05 (blocking error) Open circuit from dummy 2	Dummy is not (correctly) connected	Connect the dummy sensor (dummy sensor 1 and 2) leads to JP4.	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Defective dummy	Replace the dummy sensor	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S06 (blocking error) Open circuit from temperature sensor S4 at bottom of storage tank	Sensor is not (correctly) connected	Connect the sensor lead to J14 (port 1 and 3) of the solar controller	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Damaged cable or defective sensor	Replace the sensor	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer

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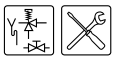

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
S07 (blocking error) Open circuit from temperature sensor S2 at bottom of tank	Sensor is not (correctly) connected	Connect the sensor lead to J14 (port 2 and 4) of the solar controller	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Damaged cable or defective sensor	Replace the sensor	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S08 (blocking error) Open circuit from temperature sensor S1 in the collector	Sensor is not (correctly) connected	Connect the sensor lead to J13 (port 2 and 4) of the solar controller	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Damaged cable or defective sensor	Replace the sensor	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S11 (blocking error) Short circuit in the temp. sensor T2 at the bottom of the tank	Short circuit in sensor circuit	Replace sensor T_2	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S12 (blocking error) Short circuit in sensor 1 of temperature sensor T_1 at the top of the tank(1)	Short circuit in sensor circuit	Replace sensor T_1	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S13 (blocking error) Short circuit in sensor 2 of temperature sensor T1 at the top of the tank(1)	Short circuit in sensor circuit	Replace sensor T_1	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S14 (blocking error) Short circuit from dummy 1	Short circuit in sensor circuit	Replace the dummy sensor(2)	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S15 (blocking error) Short circuit from dummy 2	Short circuit in sensor circuit	Replace the dummy sensor(2)	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer

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Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
S16 (blocking error) Short circuit in temp. sensor S4 at the bottom of the storage tank	Short circuit in sensor circuit.	Replace sensor S4	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S17 (blocking error) Short circuit in temp. sensor S1 at bottom of tank	Sensor is not (correctly) connected	Replace sensor S2	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
S18 (blocking error) Short circuit in temp. sensor S1 in the collector	Short circuit in sensor circuit	Replace sensor S1	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
F01 (blocking error) Defect in power supply circuit	Live and neutral connected wrong way round	Connect live and neutral correctly (3.11 "Electrical connection"); the appliance is phase-sensitive	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices")
	Condensation on the flame probe	1. Disconnect the lead at the flame probe 2. Ignite the appliance three times, with an interrupted ionisation circuit 3. Reconnect the ionisation lead to the flame probe 4. Ignite the appliance again 5. The repeated ignition attempts will have caused the condensation to evaporate	If errors persist, contact your installation engineer
	Floating neutral	Install an isolating transformer (3.11.4 "Isolating transformer")	Contact your installation engineer to have an isolating transformer installed
F02 (lock out error) Fan fails to run at correct speed.	Defective motor and/or rotor.	1. Check the motor and rotor 2. Replace the fan if the motor or rotor is defective. 3. Reset appliance controller	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices") To have the wiring replaced and a new fan fitted, you must contact your installation engineer
	Damaged wiring	1. Check the wiring between the fan and the controller. 2. If any wires are damaged, the wiring harness must be replaced. 3. Reset appliance controller	

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Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
	Dirty or blocked fan	1. Check if the fan is dirty 2. Check that the rotor can rotate freely 3. Reset appliance controller	
	Because of a drop in the supply voltage, the fan is not running at the correct speed.	1. Check the supply voltage, this must be 230 VAC (-15%, +10%). 2. Reset appliance controller	
The F02 entries below are applicable solely to appliances that have a 3-phase fan with frequency controller.			
Fun supplying insufficient pressure	The live (phase) wires, between freq. controller and fan are connected wrong way around	1. Check the wiring between the fan and the frequency controller 2. Rectify the assembly if it is incorrect 3. Reset appliance controller	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices") To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
	Fan speed too low	1. Check the fan speed 2. If the fan speed is too low, check the settings 3. If the settings are correct, then replace the fan. 4. Modify the settings if incorrect 5. Reset appliance controller	
Air pressure switch fails to close during pre-purge.	Air pressure switch leads	1. Check the wiring between the air pressure switch and the controller. Rectify any defect: - if any wires are damaged, replace the wiring harness - properly connect loose or detached hoses 2. Reset appliance controller	
	Loose air pressure switch hoses	1. Check hoses between air pressure switch and burner/fan. Rectify any defect: - if any wires are damaged, replace the wiring harness - properly connect loose or detached hoses 2. Reset appliance controller	

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Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
	Heat exchanger and/or chimney flue is blocked	3. Measure the pressure differential across the air pressure switch 4. Check the values (2.4.6 "Pressure switch") 5. Check heat exchanger, condensation drainage and/or chimney flue for blockages 6. Clear any blockage that may be present. 7. Reset appliance controller	
	Defective controller	1. Check that the controller is receiving power 2. Check that the controller is correctly connected 3. If there is no electrical power, check the power supply to the terminal block, or replace the controller. 4. Rectify any incorrect connections. 5. Reset appliance controller	

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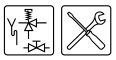

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
F03 (lock out error) The pressure switch fails to work correctly	Damaged wiring/Open circuit	1. Check the wiring between the pressure switch and the controller 2. If necessary, replace the wiring	If the error cannot be resolved or is persistent, contact your installation engineer To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
	Pressure switch not closing	1. Check the running speed of the fan (12.5 "Display the selected appliance") 2. Check that the hoses on the pressure switch and the air supply hose between fan and burner are correctly fitted. Refit them if necessary 3. Check for cracks in the hoses on the pressure switch and in the air supply hose between fan and burner. If necessary, replace the hoses. 4. Check that the flue gas outlet is compliant (3.10 "Air supply and flue"). 5. Check for blockage in the flue gas discharge. Remove any blockage that may be present 6. Check for blockage in the condensation water discharge. Remove any blockage that may be present. 7. Measure the pressure differential across the pressure switch. See the table in Preparation for maintenance (15.2 "Preparation for maintenance"). If there is insufficient pressure differential, clean the heat exchanger. If the pressure differential is acceptable, check that the pressure switch is closing, using a multimeter.	

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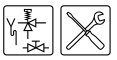

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
F04 (lock out error) Three unsuccessful ignition attempts.	No gas	1. Open the main gas valve and/or the manual gas valve supplying the water heater 2. Check the supply pressure to the gas control 3. If necessary, repair the gas supply	To repair the gas supply, contact your installation engineer
	Air in the gas pipes	Bleed the air out of the gas pipe	See Checking the supply pressure and burner pressure for how to bleed air from the gas line, and measure the supply pressure and burner pressure. To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
	No burner pressure	1. Check the burner pressure to the gas control 2. Check that the gas valve(s) open and shut correctly 3. If necessary, replace the gas control.	
	Defect in the hot surface igniter circuit	1. Check that the hot surface igniter is correctly connected (JP2). 2. Check the wiring of the hot surface igniter. 3. Measure the resistance across the hot surface igniter. This must lie between 2 and 5 ohms. 4. Check that the hot surface igniter lights up during ignition. 5. If necessary, replace the hot surface igniter.	If the error persists, contact your installation engineer. To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
	Defect in the ionisation circuit	1. Check that the flame probe is correctly connected (JP2) 2. Check the wiring of the flame probe 3. Measure the ionisation current. This must be at least 1.5 microamps. 4. Replace the wiring if necessary.	
	Supply voltage too low	Check the supply voltage, this must be 230 VAC (-15%, +10%).	
F05 (lock out error) Too many flame errors have been signalled.	Incorrect roof or wall conduit. Recirculating flue gases.	1. Check that the correct roof or wall flue conduit (3.10 "Air supply and flue") has been fitted. 2. If necessary, install the correct roof or wall conduit. 3. Check that the roof or wall conduit discharges into a permitted area.	If the error cannot be resolved or is persistent, contact your installation engineer

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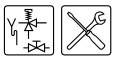

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
F06 (lock out error) Short circuit between flame probe and earth	Damaged cable in contact with metal surface.	Check the wiring of the flame probe. If necessary, replace the wiring.	If the error persists, contact your installation engineer. To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
	Ceramic part of the flame probe is broken/cracked.	1. Check that the ceramic part of the flame probe is still intact in the vicinity of the burner's air distribution plate. 2. If not, the flame probe must be replaced.	
F07 (lock out error) A flame has been detected after the gas valve was closed.	Defective gas valves	1. Check whether there is still burner pressure present after the gas valves have closed. 2. Check whether a flame is still present after the gas valves have closed. 3. If this is the case, the gas control must be replaced.	If the error cannot be resolved or is persistent, contact your installation engineer To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
F08 (lock out error) Error message from safety relay	Flame detection before the gas valve opened.	1. Reset the electronic controller. 2. If the error reappears, replace the electronic controller.	If the error cannot be resolved or is persistent, contact your installation engineer To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
F09 (lock out error) Water temperature safety.	The temperature at the top of the tank exceeds 93 ^{o}C.	1. Check that the circulation pump (if present) is working 2. Check the position of the temperature sensor T_1. 3. Reset appliance controller	If the error cannot be resolved or is persistent, contact your installation engineer

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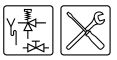

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
F10 (lock out error) Restriction on the number of ignition attempts based on pressure switch state changes.	Pressure switch not closing	1. Check the running speed of the fan (12.5 "Display the selected appliance") 2. Check that the hoses on the pressure switch and the air supply hose between fan and burner are correctly fitted. Refit them if necessary 3. Check for cracks in the hoses on the pressure switch and in the air supply hose between fan and burner. If necessary, replace the hoses. 4. Check that the flue gas outlet is compliant (3.10 "Air supply and flue"). 5. Check for blockage in the flue gas discharge. Remove any blockage that may be present 6. Check for blockage in the condensation water discharge. Remove any blockage that may be present. 7. Measure the pressure differential across the pressure switch. See the table in Preparation for maintenance (15.2 "Preparation for maintenance"). If there is insufficient pressure differential, clean the heat exchanger. If the pressure differential is acceptable, check that the pressure switch is closing, using a multimeter.	If the error cannot be resolved or is persistent, contact your installation engineer To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
F11 (blocking error) Flame detection with closed gas valve.	Defective gas valves	See F07.	
F17 (blocking error) Communication error	No power supply at solar controller	1. Check that there is power to the solar heating system controller 2. The measured voltage must be 230VAC (-15%, +10%)	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices") If the error persists, consult your installation engineer
	No cable or damaged cable	1. Check the wiring (communication cable) between the main controller and the solar heating system controller 2. If cable missing, connect the cable 3. If cable damaged, replace the cable	See the SGS electrical diagram (17 "Appendices") For replacement of the cable, contact your installation engineer

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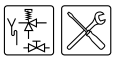

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
C02 (lock out error) Error message from the appliance controller.	Incorrect reference voltage from the AD converter.	1. Reset electronic controller. 2. Check that the frequency of the power supply is compliant (3.4.2 "General and electrical specifications"). If this is not the case, contact your installation engineer 3. If the frequency is correct but the error persists, replace the electronic controller.	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
Internal error message from the appliance controller.	• EEPROM read error • 50 Hz error • Internal communication error		
Internal error message from the appliance controller.	• Gas valve relay error • Safety relay error • Ignition relay error • RAM error • EEPROM error • EEPROM contents do not match the software version • Processor software error		
C03 (blocking error) Reset error	Too many resets in too short a period.	Wait for the error to disappear (maximum 1 hour). If the error does not disappear, replace the appliance controller.	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
C04 (blocking error) Appliance selection error	Incorrect appliance selection / Incorrect selection resistor	1. Check whether the correct appliance is selected (12.5 "Display the selected appliance"). 2. If the correct appliance is selected, fit the correct selection resistor. 3. If incorrect appliance selected, select the correct one.	If the error cannot be resolved or is persistent, contact your installation engineer To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer

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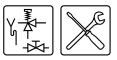

Code + Description	Cause	Solution	Remark
E01 (blocking error) The temperature protection at the top of the tank has been activated.	The temperature of the water at the top of the tank is > 85 °C.	None. This is a temporary message that may appear from time to time, but will disappear automatically.	
E03 (lock-out error) Error in temperature sensor T_1 at the top of the tank.	The two temperature sensors in the tank detect a differential of ≥ 10 °C over a period of at least 60 seconds.	1. Check sensor position and wiring. 2. If necessary, reset the electronic controller. Replace the sensor if the error persists.	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
E04 (lock-out error) Error in dummy sensor(2).	The two dummy sensors in the tank detect a differential of ≥ 10 °C over a period of at least 60 seconds.	1. Check leads from dummy 1 and dummy 2. 2. If necessary, reset the electronic controller. Replace the dummy sensor if the error persists.	To replace the necessary parts, you must contact your installation engineer
1) Temperature sensor T_1 is a '2 in 1' sensor, T_1 contains 2 NTCs for the high-limit thermostat and safety thermostat protection. (2) The dummy sensor / flue gas sensor comprises dummy sensor / flue gas sensor 1 and dummy sensor / flue gas sensor 2.			

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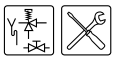

13.4 Displayed warnings

Displayed warnings

Symptom	Cause	Solution	Remark
Q/T sensor not correctly connected	Lead(s) loosened or incorrectly connected	Appliance runs, but displays a warning	1. Properly connect Q/T sensor and the warning will disappear 2. If correctly wired but the warning remains, replace sensor Note: To have the sensor connected or replaced, contact your installation engineer
Collector temperature excessive	Temperature S1 is higher than $T_{collector\ max}$	The pump in the solar circuit switches off, until S1 < 70°C	1. You can let the message disappear automatically by allowing the heating fluid to cool down 2. You can also manually eliminate the message by pressing the RESET and ENTER button simultaneously
Maximum burning hours: Service required	The actual burning hours have exceeded the preset burning hours	Appliance runs, but displays a warning	For maintenance to your appliance, contact your installation engineer

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14 Maintenance frequency

14.1 Introduction

A service should be carried out at least once a year, both on the water side and on the gas side. Maintenance frequency depends, among other things, on the water quality, the average burning time per day and the set water temperature.

Note
Regular maintenance extends the service life of the appliance.

To determine the correct maintenance frequency, it is recommended to arrange for the service and maintenance engineer to check the appliance on both the water and gas side, three months after installation. Based on this check, the best maintenance frequency can be determined.

14.2 Determining service interval

To aid servicing, the electronic controller has a service interval with which the service and maintenance engineer can determine the frequency of maintenance, based on the number of burning hours.

The service interval can be set to: 500, 1000 or 1500 burning hours. The standard setting is 500 burning hours.

Example

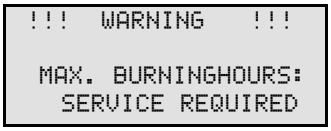
In the first three months, the appliance has burnt 300 hours. During maintenance, it is evident that one service per year will be sufficient. Therefore, after one year, some 1200 burning hours will have elapsed. The first value below 1200 hours that can be selected is 1000 burning hours.

In this case, the service and maintenance engineer sets the interval to 1000.

In the first three months, the appliance has burned for 300 hours. During maintenance, it is evident (perhaps due to the water quality) that service will be required at least once every 6 months.

Therefore, after six months, some 600 burning hours will have elapsed. The first value below 600 hours that can be selected is 500 burning hours.

In this case, the service and maintenance engineer sets the interval to 500.



Once the set number of burning hours has elapsed, the message SERVICE REQUIRED will appear on the display. When this message appears, the service and maintenance engineer must be contacted.

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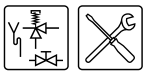

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15 Performing maintenance

15.1 Introduction

Caution
Maintenance may only by carried out by an approved service and maintenance engineer.

At each service, the appliance undergoes maintenance on both the water side and the gas side. The maintenance must be carried out in the following order.

1. Preparation for maintenance
2. Water-side maintenance
3. Gas-side maintenance
4. Solar collector maintenance
5. Finalizing maintenance

Note
Before ordering spare parts, it is important to write down the appliance type and model, and the full serial number of the appliance. These details can be found on the rating plate. Only by ordering with this information can you be sure to receive the correct spare parts.

15.2 Preparation for maintenance

To test whether all components are still working properly, complete the following steps:

1. Activate the MENU with ⌓.
2. Use: ↑ and ↓ to place the cursor beside OFF.
3. Confirm OFF with ENTER.

4. Wait until the fan has stopped. The ⊛ icon is then dimmed.

Caution
Failure to wait until the fan stops purging can cause damage to the appliance.

5. Switch the appliance **OFF (position 0)** using the ON/OFF switch on the control panel.

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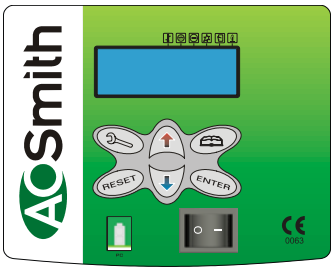

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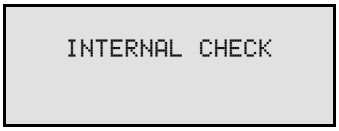
6. Switch the electronic controller **ON** by setting the ON/OFF switch to **position I**.



The display will now show INTERNAL CHECK for about 10 seconds, and will then go to the main menu.

7. Activate "ON mode" by going through the following steps:
   - Press once on the blue arrow (↓) to position the cursor beside ON, then press ENTER.
   - Confirm the selection START OPERATION with ENTER.
8. If there is no heat demand, increase Tset (11.4 "Setting the water temperature"). Note the original setting. Draw some hot water off to create heat demand.
9. Check whether the heating cycle runs correctly (9.3 "The appliance's heating cycle").
10. If you have adjusted T_{set} , return it to the desired value (11.4 "Setting the water temperature").
11. Remove the plastic cover on the top of the appliance.
12. Check the supply and burner pressure (3.13 "Checking the supply pressure and burner pressure"), and adjust them if necessary.
13. Check that all components of the chimney flue system are properly attached.
14. Check the pressure differential across the orifice plate of the pressure switch (see the table). If the pressure difference is too low, the heat exchanger must be cleaned (15.4.4 "Cleaning the heat exchanger").

Pressure switch pressure differential

Appliance	Observed pressure differential across the pressure switch (Pa)
SGS 80	≥ 1005
SGS 100	≥ 1145

15. Test the operation of the overflow valve of the protected cold supply setup. The water should spurt out.
16. Test the overflow operation of the T&P valve. The water should spurt out.

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17. Check the drain pipes from the discharge points of all valves and remove any lime buildup that may be present.
18. Drain the appliance (see Draining).

15.3 Water-side maintenance

15.3.1 Introduction

The following steps must be carried out on the water side:

1. Checking the anodes.
2. Descaling and cleaning the appliance and storage tank.
3. Cleaning condensation water discharge.

15.3.2 Checking the anodes

Timely replacement of the anodes extends the service life of the appliance and storage tank. The appliance's anodes must be replaced as soon as they are 60% or more consumed (take this into consideration when determining the maintenance frequency).

1. Loosen the anodes using suitable tools.
2. Check the anodes, and if necessary, replace them.

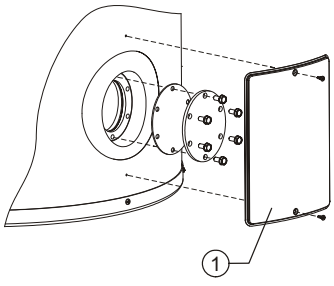
15.3.3 Descaling and cleaning the appliance and storage tank

Scale and lime buildup prevent effective conduction of the heat to the water. Periodic cleaning and descaling prevents buildup of these deposits. This increases the service life of the appliance, and also improves the heating process.

Take the rate of scale formation into account when deciding on maintenance frequency. Scale formation depends on the local water composition, the water consumption and the water temperature setting. A water temperature setting of maximum 60°C is recommended for prevention of excessive scale buildup.

To guarantee a good, watertight seal around the cleaning opening, replace the gasket, washers, bolts and, if necessary, the lid with new parts before reassembly (see the figure). A special set is obtainable from the supplier/manufacturer.

To simplify descaling and cleaning of the appliance and storage tank, both are equipped with a cleaning opening.



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1. Remove the cover plate (1) on the outer jacket (see the figure).
2. Undo the bolts.
3. Remove the cover and the gasket.
4. Inspect the tank and remove the loose scale deposits and contamination.

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5. If the scale cannot be removed by hand, then the appliance will need to be descaled using a descaling agent. Contact the supplier for advice on the preferred descaling agent.
6. Close the cleaning opening. To avoid damage to the tank, tighten the bolts that fasten the lid with a torque no greater than 50 Nm. Use suitable tools for this.

15.3.4 Cleaning condensation water discharge

Regular cleaning of the condensation drain and siphon is essential for prevention of blockages.

15.4 Gas-side maintenance

15.4.1 Introduction

The following steps must be carried out on the gas side:

1. Clean the burner(s).
2. Clean the orifice(s).
3. Cleaning the heat exchanger.
4. Finalizing maintenance.

15.4.2 Clean the burner(s)

1. Detach the burner(s)
2. Remove all contamination present on the burner(s).
3. Fit the burner(s)

15.4.3 Clean the orifice(s)

1. Detach the orifice(s)
2. Remove all contamination present in the orifice(s).
3. Fit the orifice(s)

15.4.4 Cleaning the heat exchanger

1. Detach the burner.
2. Clean the combustion chamber of the heat exchanger using a vacuum cleaner and a soft brush.
3. Detach the flue gas discharge.
4. Clean the end of the heat exchanger using tap water.
5. Fit the burner.
6. Fit the flue gas discharge.

Note
Check the pressure differential again after cleaning. If the pressure difference is too low following cleaning, please contact the supplier of the appliance.

15.5 Solar collector maintenance

See installation or users' manual for the solar collector. If this topic is not covered in the manual, then contact the supplier of the collectors.

15.6 Finalizing maintenance

To finalize the maintenance carry out the following steps:

1. Fill the appliance (5 "Filling").
2. Start the appliance (9 "Starting and running").
3. Erase the message SERVICE REQUIRED. Do this by pressing once on RESET then once on ENTER.

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16 Warranty (certificate)

To register your warranty, you should complete and return the enclosed warranty card after which a warranty certificate will be sent to you. This certificate gives the owner of a appliance supplied by A.O. Smith water Products Company B.V. of Veldhoven, The Netherlands (hereinafter "A.O. Smith") the right to the warranty set out below, defining the commitments of A.O. Smith to the owner.

16.1 General warranty

If within one year of the original installation date of a water heater supplied by A.O. Smith, following verification, and at the sole discretion of A.O. Smith, a section or part (with exclusion of the tank) proves to be defective or fails to function correctly due to manufacturing and/or material defects, then A.O. Smith shall repair or replace this section or part.

16.2 Tank warranty

If within 3 years of the original installation date of a water heater supplied by A.O. Smith, following inspection, and at the sole discretion of A.O. Smith, the glass-lined steel tank proves to be leaking due to rust or corrosion occurring on the water side, then A.O. Smith shall offer to replace the defective water heater with an entirely new water heater of equivalent size and quality. The warranty period given on the replacement water heater shall be equal to the remaining warranty period of the original water heater that was supplied. Notwithstanding that stated earlier in this article, in the event that unfiltered or softened water is used, or allowed to stand in the water heater, the warranty shall be reduced to one year from the original installation date.

16.3 Conditions for Installation and use

The warranty set out in article 1 and 2 will apply solely under the following conditions:

a. The water heater is installed under strict adherence to A.O. Smith installation instructions for the specific model, and the relevant government and local authority installation and building codes, rules and regulations in force at the time of installation.

b. The water heater remains installed at the original site of installation.

c. The appliance is exclusively used with drinking water, which at all times can freely circulate (a separately installed heat exchanger is mandatory for heating salt water or corrosive water).

d. The tank is safeguarded against harmful scaling and lime buildup by means of periodic maintenance.

e. The water temperatures in the heater do not exceed the maximum setting of the thermostats, which form a part of the water heater.

f. The water pressure and/or heat load do not exceed the maximum values stated on the water heater rating plate.

g. The water heater is installed in a non-corrosive atmosphere or environment.

h. The water heater is connected to a protected cold supply arrangement, which is: approved by the relevant authority; with sufficient capacity for this purpose; supplying a pressure no greater than the working pressure stated on the water heater; and where applicable by a likewise approved temperature and pressure relief valve, fitted in accordance with installation instructions of A.O. Smith applying to the specific model of water heater, and further in compliance with the government and local authority installation and building codes, rules and regulations.

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i. The appliance is at all times fitted with cathodic protection. If sacrificial anodes are used for this, these must be replaced and renewed when, and as soon as, they are 60% or more consumed. When electric anodes are used, it is important to ensure that they continue to work properly.

16.4 Exclusions

The warranty set out in articles 1 and 2 will not apply in the event of:

a. damage to the water heater caused by an external factor;
b. misuse, neglect (including frost damage), modification, incorrect and/or unauthorised use of the water heater and any attempt to repair leaks;
c. contaminants or other substances having been allowed to enter the tank;
d. the conductivity of the water being less than 125 µS/cm and/or the hardness (alkaline-earth ions) of the water being less than 1.00 mmol/litre (3.3.3 "Water composition");
e. unfiltered, recirculated water flowing through or being stored in the water heater;
f. any attempts at repair to a defective water heater other than by an approved service engineer.

16.5 Scope of the warranty

The obligations of A.O. Smith pursuant to the specified warranty do not extend beyond free delivery from the Veldhoven warehouse of the replacement sections, parts or water heater respectively. Shipping, labour, installation and any other costs associated with the replacement will not be accepted by A.O. Smith.

16.6 Claims

A claim on grounds of the specified warranty must be submitted to the dealer from whom the water heater was purchased, or to another authorised dealer for A.O. Smith water Products Company products. Inspection of the water heater as referred to in articles 1 and 2 shall take place in one of the laboratories of A.O. Smith water Products Company.

16.7 Obligations of A.O. Smith

A.O. Smith grants no other warranty or guarantee over its water heaters nor the (sections or parts of) water heaters supplied for replacement, other than the warranty expressly set out in this Certificate.

Under the terms of the supplied warranty, A.O. Smith is not liable for damage to persons or property caused by (sections or parts, or the glass-lined steel tank of) a (replacement) water heater that it has supplied.

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17 Appendices

17.1 Introduction

This appendix contains:

- Menu structure of the main menu (17.2 "Menu structure")
- Appliance electrical diagram (17.3 "Electrical diagram for the appliance")
- Electrical diagram, solar heating system (17.4 "Electrical diagram, solar heating system")
- Week program card

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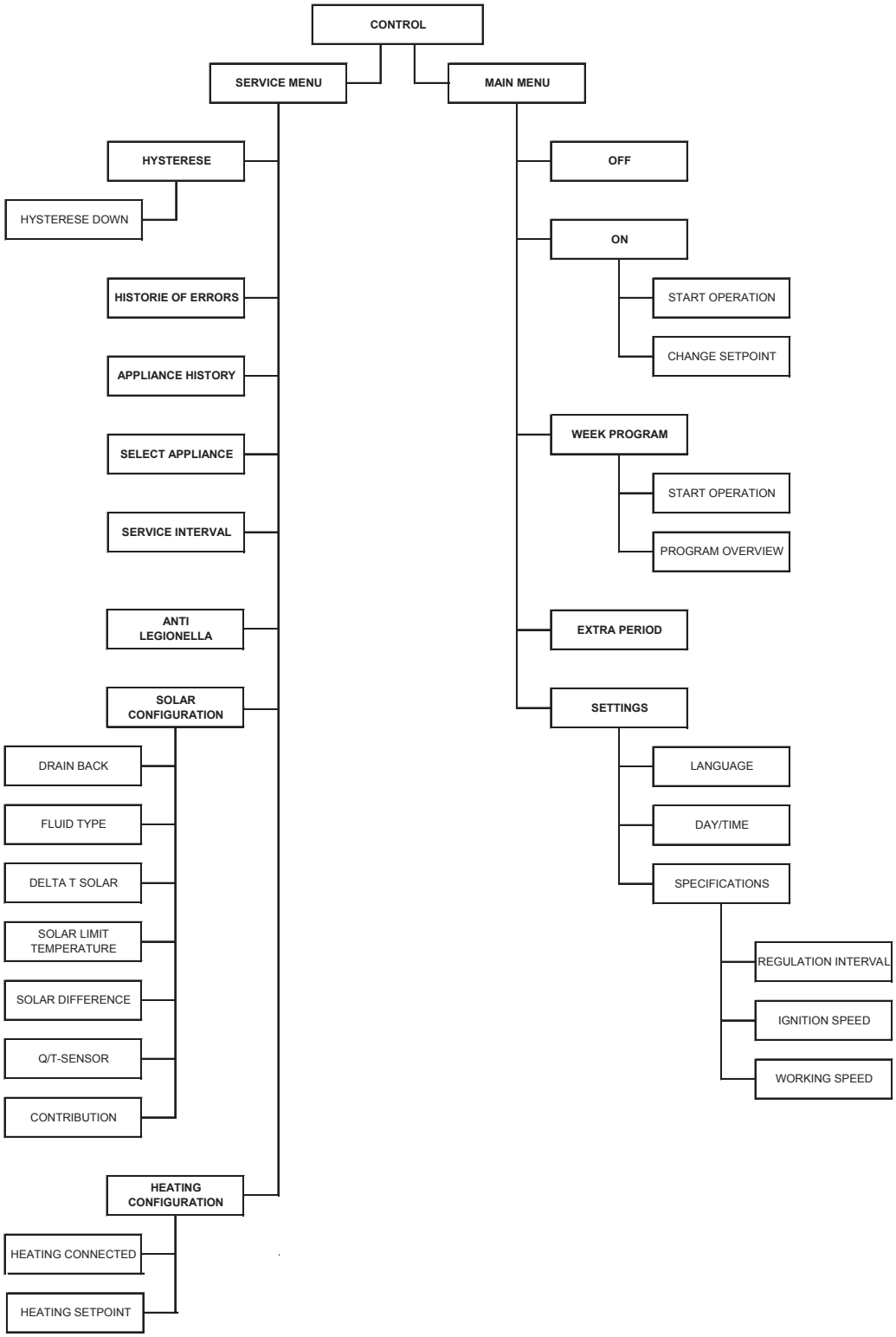
17.2 Menu structure



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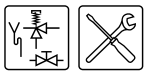

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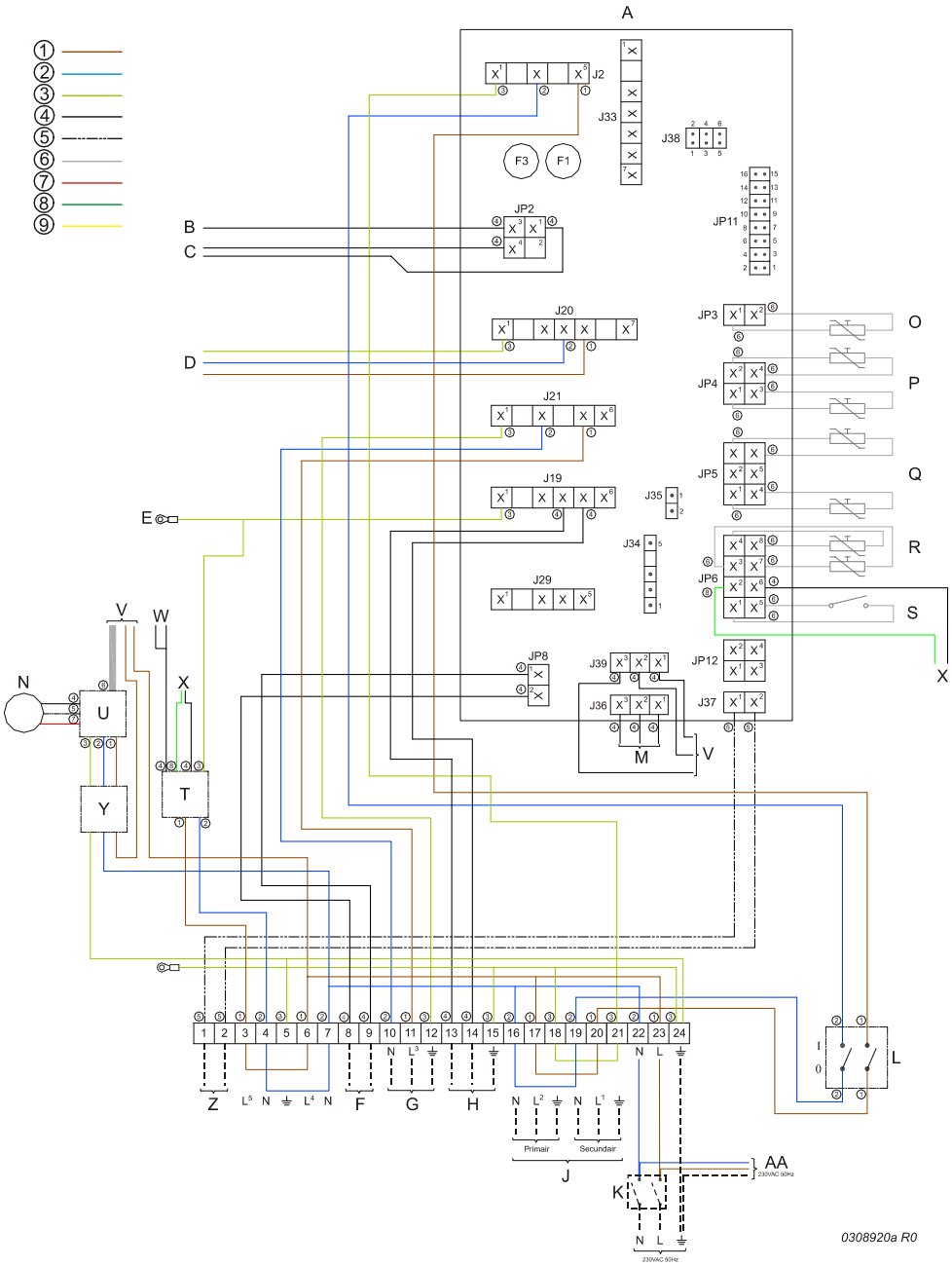
17.3 Electrical diagram for the appliance

Electrical diagram



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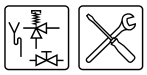

Main control components

A	Controller
B	Flame probe
C	Hot surface igniter
D	Gas control
E	Burner earth connection
F	Program-controlled pump
G	Continuous pump
H	External error signal connection
J	Isolating transformer
K	Double-pole isolator
L	Controller 0/I switch
M	Display
N	Fan
O	Temperature sensor (T2 - bottom of tank)
P	Dummy
Q	Temperature sensor (T1 - top of tank)
R	Selection resistor
S	Pressure switch
T	Potentiostat
U	Frequency controller
V	RS-485 interface
W	Electrical anodes
X	Signalling for electrical anodes
Y	Mains choke and EMC filter.
Z	Solar heating system controller (BUS-link)

F1	Fuse
F3	Fuse

Main controller terminal strip

1	X5	BUS-link
2	X6	
3	L5	Potentiostat
4	N	
5	⏚	
6	L4	Frequency controller
7	N	
8	X3	External ON/OFF
9	X4	
10	N	
11	L3	Program-controlled pump
12	⏚	
13	X1	Extra error signal connection
14	X2	
15	⏚	
16	N	
17	L2	Isolating transformer (primary)
18	⏚	
19	N	
20	L1	Isolating transformer (secondary)
21	⏚	
22	⏚	
23	L	Power
24	N	

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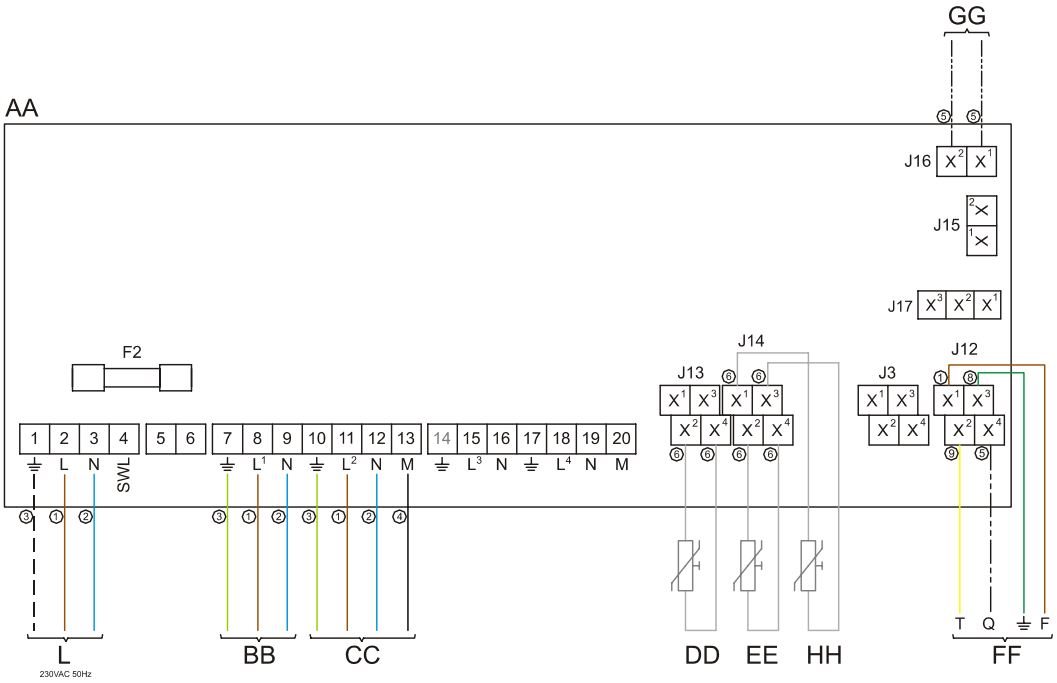
17.4 Electrical diagram, solar heating system

Electrical diagram



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17.4.1 Solar system electrical diagram legend

Solar heating system control components

AA	Controller
BB	Extra head pump for solar heating system (ON/OFF)
CC	Solar heating system pump (modulating)
DD	Temperature sensor (S1 - solar collector)
EE	Temperature sensor (S2 - storage tank)
FF	Combined Q/T sensor (incl. temperature sensor S4 - solar collector return)
GG	Controller (BUS-link)
HH	Temperature sensor (S3 - top storage tank)

F2	Fuse

Solar heating system controller terminal strip

1 2 3	⏚ L N	Power
4	-	n.a.
5	-	n.a.
6	-	n.a.
7 8 9	⏚ L1 N	Extra head pump for solar heating system (ON/OFF)
10 11 12 13	⏚ L2 N M	Solar heating system pump (modulating)
14	-	n.a.
15	-	n.a.
16	-	n.a.
17	-	n.a.
18	-	n.a.
19	-	n.a.
20	-	n.a.
J3	1 2 3 4	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.
J12	1 2 3 4	Power 5V Solar collector return sensor (S4) Earth Flow signal
J13	1 2 3 4	n.a. Solar collector sensor (S1) n.a. Solar collector sensor (S1)
J14	1 2 3 4	Top tank sensor (S3) Tank sensor (S2) Top tank sensor (S3) Tank sensor (S2)
J15	1 2 3	n.a. n.a. n.a.
J16	1 2	BUS-link
J17	1 2	n.a. n.a.

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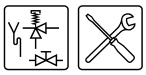

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17.5 Week program card

You can cut the week program card out and keep it near the appliance.

Period		DAY	TIME	Tset	Pump
1.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
2.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
3.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
4.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
5.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
6.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
7.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
8.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
9.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
10.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
11.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				

Period		DAY	TIME	Tset	Pump
12.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
13.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
14.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
15.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
16.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
17.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
18.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
19.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
20.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				
21.	ON			....°C	ON / OFF
	OFF				

Example

Period		DAY	TIME	Tset	Pump
1.	ON	MO	14:30	70°C	ON / OFF
	OFF	MO	16:15		

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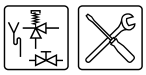

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